0315 No. 4

RECORD OF Correspondence, Reports Documents, Telephone Conversations, Oral Interviews and conversations	CO-2-34,030 Re: Lee Harvey Oswald Assassination of President

Date & Time Received: 12-9-63

Received by: eod

Received from: New Orleans (via CO Mail)

Comments
(Brief summary of Document conversation, etc.)

* Activities of Lee H. Oswald while living in New Orleans
M/R New Orleans 12-3-63 (22 pages)

Summarizing much of the investigation conducted by the NO office

Attachments:
Retail Credit Report
Application for Employment
Covers of "The Shooters' Book of Guns"
List of Members, FPC
Copy of receipt signed by Bringuier & Geraci
Copy of statement signed by Alba
Photostat of Service No. 21575 (NO Publ Serv)
Photos. of Remove ORDER ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ 86019 (NOPSI)
Basic Pamphlets -Crime against Cuba
*Lit. List - Prices - FPCC (Dallas)
FPCC appl. form stamped A. J. Hidell
*Window envelope bearing ret add Box 877 Austin
*Pamphlet of FPCC entitled Drums of War (Dallas)
Photos. fingerprint card Lee Harvey Oswald
Photos. fingerprint card James Abner Haydel
FBI transcript of crim record

**Copy Lee H. Oswald W2 Form dtd 5-10-63 & Safety Instr. To Employees dtd 5-2
**List of Names dtd 10-3-61 attached to two copies of news item re FPCC appearing in Clarion-Ledger
Re: Newspaper Art. CO-2-15344
**Names & activities of individuals who visited Cuba in Feb. 1961 Rpt 3/VI/60 New Orleans

* Not attached when indexed

Information Passed for Action to:
** Attached but not listed

No Action Necessary ☐

407

Form No. 1588 (Revised)
MEMORANDUM REPORT
(7-1-60)

407

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN FIELD | OFFICE New Orleans, La. | FILE NO. CO-2-34,030

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Assassination of the President	Investigation Continued	Assassination of President John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald
INVESTIGATION MADE AT New Orleans, La.	PERIOD COVERED November 22, 1963 December 2, 1963	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA's A. G. Vial; Anthony E. Gerrets; Roger Counts, and SAIC John W. Rice		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

As best as can be determined at the present time, Lee Harvey Oswald arrived in New Orleans from Texas on 4/26/63. During the course of the investigation, various relatives of the subject were interviewed as were a former employer, Wm. B. Reily Coffee Co., Inc. and employees of this company.

A former schoolmate of the subject was interviewed in addition to a number of people who came into contact with him.

Checks were made with the Retailers Commercial Agency, Inc. in the names, Lee Harvey Oswald, A. J. Hidell, Alek or Alex Hidell, Fair Play for Cuba and other names. Only the subject was of record. A check was made at the New Orleans Public Service in the names, Lee Harvey Oswald, A. J. Hidell, Alek or Alex Hidell and Fair Play for Cuba. Only Oswald was of record at 4907 Magazine St., City.

A check was also made at the New Orleans Better Business Bureau in the various names with negative results.

The New Orleans Office, La. State Unemployment Agency, furnished records to this office through the local FBI Office with reference to a claim filed by Oswald against the State of Texas.

Other agents of this office are in the process of preparing reports as to investigation as conducted by them.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief	Orig. & 2 cc's w/attach.	A. G. Vial SPECIAL AGENT	12/3/63
Dallas	2 cc's w/attach.	APPROVED 407	DATE
San Antonio	1 cc		12/3/63
New York	1 cc	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
Newark	1 cc		
New Orleans	2 cc's		

(CONTINUE ON MAIN PAPER)

At 1:00 A. M. on 11-23-63 called the First District, NOPD, and attempted to contact Lt. W. Gaillot, Ptn. F. Hayward, or Ptn. F. Wilson, as they had arrested Lee Harvey Oswald on 8-9-63. None of them was available for interview.

Desk Sgt. Roger Bacon, First District, advised that Oswald had been interviewed by Lt. Martello, who was formerly assigned to the Intelligence Unit, NOPD, but who was then assigned to the First District. Further, that Lt. Martello had gone off duty at 11:00 P. M., 11-22-63, and could probably be contacted at his home, telephone number UN 1-9397.

A phone call was made to Lt. Martello's home but he was not available. At 2:30 A. M. another phone call was made to Lt. Martello's home and he furnished the following information:

He had interviewed Oswald either on a Saturday or Sunday morning with reference to Oswald's arrest on 8-9-63. Oswald had furnished his date of birth as 10-18-38; said he had served three years in the U. S. Marine Corps and claimed he received an honorabl discharge on 9-17-59 at the Marine Air Station, El Toro, Santa Anna, Calif. Oswald had stated he was married to the former Marino Prossa but later said his wife's name was Marino Trossakaya and that she was an alien M-1. He said he and his wife had one child, June Lee Oswald, 17 months of age, and they had been living at 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans, for about four months. Prior to coming to New Orleans, Oswald claimed he had lived at 4709 Mercedes St., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Oswald claimed his mother's name was Margaret Oswald, address not known, and that his father was Robert Lee Oswald, deceased. He said he had two brothers, Robert Oswald, who lived in Ft. Worth, Texas, and John Oswald, who lived in Arlington, Texas.

Oswald claimed he had attended the Beauregard School, New Orleans; Warren Easton High School, New Orleans; and a grammar school, Riegiala-West, in Ft. Worth. He furnished his Social Security No. as 433-54-3937 and his Selective Service No. as 41-114-39532.

Oswald claimed he had become interested in Fair Play for Cuba organization in Los Angeles, California, during 1958, while he was in the U. S. Marine Corps. In addition, Oswald had claimed there were about 35 members of the Fair Play for Cuba organization in New Orleans at the time, but declined to furnish any names.

Lt. Martello said that at the time of Oswald's arrest, he had various pamphlets in his possession and these had been kept by Lt. Martello. He said he would turn them over to this office if we so desired. He also stated that before being transferred to the First District, he had been assigned to the Intelligence Division, NOPD, for about two years and that during this time he became familiar with various Communist front organizations.

He said that an address in the 1100 block of Pine St., New Orleans, seemed to be the center of activity in New Orleans for various Communistic type front organizations. He said that a Dr. Reissman, a professor at Tulane University, lived at the Pine St. address where numerous meetings were held. He said he had learned from one of his

sources that Dr. James Dombroski was seen on several occasions at the home of Dr. Reissman and at the home of a neighbor of Dr. Reissman, name unknown, who is also supposed to be a professor at Tulane University. Dr. Reissman, the unknown professc and Dr. Dombroski were all said to be active in the integration movement in New Orle

Dr. Dombroski is said to have migrated to the United States from Poland. In 1956 Senator Eastland had held hearings in New Orleans and during these hearings a person named Paul Crouch had allegedly identified Dr. Dombroski as a top member of the Communist Party in the South, along with Myles Horton, Mt. Eagle Folk School, Mt. Eagle Tenn.

Lt. Martello said he had asked Oswald where meetings for members of the Fair Play for Cuba organization were held and Oswald had replied at various places in New Orleans. He said he had asked him if any of the meetings were held on Pine St. and Oswald had replied in the affirmative. He said he had asked him if he was acquainted with Dr. Reissman and Oswald replied he was. He said he had also asked him if he knew Dr. Dombroski and Oswald evaded the question and never did answer it.

He said although Oswald refused to furnish the names of any of the 35 members of the Fair Play for Cuba group in New Orleans, Oswald had admitted that this group met about once each month.

Lt. Martello said there was a group in New Orleans organized under the name of the New Orleans Council for Peaceful Alternatives, and that Reissman was affiliated with this group, as were two attorneys, Ben E. Smith and Bruce C. Waltzer, Waltzer being a law partner of Smith. Further, that when Dr. Dombroski appeared before the Eastland Committee in New Orleans in 1956, Bruce C. Waltzer represented Dombroski.

Lt. Martello recalled that when Oswald was arrested on 8-9-63, Oswald's aunt, name and address not recalled, later determined to be Mrs. John Murrett, 757 French St., New Orleans, had called at the First District Police Station to inquire as to the reason for his arrest and after being informed that he had been distributing literature which was Pro-Castro, she refused to assist Oswald in any way.

This same aunt had told Lt. Martello that Oswald had married a Russian girl after he had defected to Russia. As a result of the information furnished by the aunt, Lt. Martello said he had re-interviewed Oswald while he was still in Jail and obtained the following information:

Oswald was a Lutheran by religion and he worked at the William B. Reily Coffee Co., Inc., 640 Magazine St., New Orleans. He claimed to have worked on heavy machinery. Oswald said he made $60 per week and said that he started work at the company in May, 1963, and had worked until July 17, 1963. He claimed that prior to that he had worked at the Jackson Brewing Co., New Orleans, for one and one-half months.

He said Oswald had told him that his aunt, Mrs. John Murrett, was related to a local New Orleans politician, the name of this person not recalled.

Lt. Martello said Oswald spoke about his ideological beliefs and made the remark t he did not believe in free enterprise. He said he asked him if he believed in Com munism, but Oswald laughed and said he did not go for that. He said he asked him what he did believe and Oswald replied that Kruschev was just like the politicians in America. He said Oswald told him that he had been very much impressed with the Russian system of Government but that the people in power there were nothing but politicians.

Lt. Martello was told that when time permitted, someone from our office would personally interview him at which time the literature which had been seized from Oswal would be picked up.

Shortly after the phone conversation with Lt. Martello, SA Anthony E. Gerrets, New Orleans, made a LD phone call to SA Robert Steuart, Dallas. SA Max Phillips, who w then in the Dallas Office, listened to the phone conversation. Information develop by us was furnished SA's Steuart and Phillips.

On the morning of Saturday, 11-23-63, called at the William B. Reily Coffee Co., Inc., 640 Magazine St., New Orleans, and jointly interviewed Mr. William I. Monahan, Vice President in charge of finance, and Mr. William B. Reily III, Vice President in charge of operations. Neither remembered Lee Harvey Oswald. They furnished the employment file with reference to Oswald which contained the following listed items:

Retail Credit Company - Character - Financial Report
Application for Employment

Both were photostated and copies were obtained for our use.

The Retail Credit Company - Character - Financial Report under Item 27, reflects as follows:

"1. Lee Harvey Oswald is employed as a Maintenance Man for the Standard Coffee Company, and has been so engaged in this occupation for the past one week, and enjoys a favorable business reputation. Previous to this, he was in the U. S. Marines for some three years. He enjoys a favorable business reputation, and his prospects for the future appear to be favorable. (The Standard Coffee Company is a branch of the William B. Reily Coffee Co., Inc.)

FINANCES: His present and past financial standing is good, and he is regarded as an individual who lives within his means. Learned of no illiness or physical impairments that might affect his earning capacity.

CHARACTER-HOME SURROUNDINGS: His character, habits, and Morals are good, and he is known to keep good associates, and well regarded. He resides with his wife and child. They live in a middle class residential section with frame homes that are well kept, and living conditions are adequate. Stability and class of residencts in this section is good."

On the Application for Employment form, it reflects that Lee Harvey Oswald, Social Security No. 433-54-3937, 757 French St., telephone number HU 8-4326, attended Bagard Grammar School and Warren Easten High School, New Orleans, graduating from W. Easton in 1959.

On the reverse of the application it reflects that from 1959 to 1963 he was in the U. S. Marine Corps and prior to 1959 in school.

Under Personal Character Reference, he listed the following names:

John Murrett, pharmacist, 757 French St., HU 8-4326
W. S. Oswald, retired, 138 Elmeer St., VE 5-7869
The above is lined through, and the following name inserted
Sgt. Robt. Hidell, active duty, USMC
Lieut. J. Evans, active duty, USMC

Both forms have been photostated and they are listed as attachments to this report, as well as Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate, dated 5-10-63, and a form, Safety Instructions to Employees, dated 5-21-63, signed by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Records of the Reily Co. reflected that a William Stout Oswald, 706 Division St., Metairie, La., a teacher at Metairie Grammar School, had been employed by the Reily Co. the previous two summers as a route salesman. Various papers pertaining to his employment with the company were photostated and photostats furnished this office. They can be referred to for details.

Further, that Robert Oswald, 811 Giuffrias Ave., Metairie, employed by J. J. Krebs & Sons, Surveyors, a brother of William Stout Oswald, had signed a Standard Coffee Company, Inc., Employee's Bond, on 4-23-63, as surety for William Stout Oswald.

Mr. Monahan, a former FBI Agent, stated that Jules J. Oswald, 8908 Westgate, Metairie, home phone 721-4340, had been employed by the company for the past 20 years in the IBM Department and that Mr. Oswald had been attending a school in New York and should have returned to New Orleans on the night of 11-22-63.

It was learned that Charles Joseph LeBlanc, maintenance man and Oswald's supervisor, William B. Reily Coffee Co., Inc., worked to some extent with Lee Harvey Oswald. He was interviewed on 11-23-63 and stated the subject was very arrogant, did not do his work properly, and never associated with any of his fellow employees. According to Mr. LeBlanc, during coffee breaks employees of the coffee company would usually go to the Crescent City Garage, which is located next to the coffee company. He said Oswald would also go but all he ever saw him do was to read the gun magazines at the Crescent City Garage.

It was learned that Mr. E. C. Barbe, Jr. was one of Oswald's supervisors at the coffee company. He was interviewed and he said that in connection with his duties, Oswald was required to keep written records in their Oil and Grease Maintenance Book. From this book he obtained and furnished the writer with seven pages of handwriting and handprinting of Oswald.

Mr. Barbe said that Oswald was an unsatisfactory employee and after reviewing the reports written by Oswald, he had concluded that Oswald was a "nut" as the reports di not make sense to him, Mr. Barbe. He also stated that during coffee breaks Oswald usually went to the Crescent City Garage.

Adrian Alba, part owner and operator of the Crescent City Garage, 6184 Magazine St., New Orleans, is well known to this office as the official cars of the office are stored at the Crescent City Garage.

On the morning of 11-23-63 called at the garage to interview Mr. Alba. He was not available. He was contacted at his home by telephone and he stated that he remembered Oswald primarily because he, Mr. Alba, is a gun collector and Oswald always expressed interest in guns. In the office of the Crescent City Garage, Mr. Alba keeps a supply of gun magazines and sporting magazines such as Field and Stream, Outdoor Life, etc. Also, The Shooters' Book of Guns.

He gave me permission to take two of the gun magazines. He said he recalled that during the time Oswald visited the Crescent City Garage, he, Mr. Alba, had a 6.5 millimeter rifle of Japanese make and .30 caliber Springfield rifle at the garage and that Oswald had handled both guns. Mr. Alba was requested to call at our office on Monday, 11-25-63, for further interview.

SA Gerrets interviewed Mr. Arthur Bero, Supervisor of Investigations, Immigration and Naturalization Service, New Orleans, on 11-23-63. The complete results of the intervie will be set forth in a report to be submitted by SA Gerrets.

During this interview SA Gerrets had determined that Lee Harvey Oswald had been assigned FBI No. 327 925 D and that his fingerprints had been contributed by the U. S. Marine Corps on 10-24-56 under the name of Lee Harvey Oswald. This information, along with other information, was furnished SA Steuart, Dallas, by LD phone at 12:35 P. M. on 11-23-63.

On 11-23-63 contacted Jules J. Oswald by telephone. He said that he was not related to Lee Harvey Oswald as far as he knew. He said he had never met him nor had he known Oswald was employed by the William B. Reily Coffee Co., Inc. Mr. Oswald said he had returned to New Orleans from New York on Saturday morning, 11-23-63, by Delta Airlines Flight #9. He also stated he was not related to, nor did he know, William Stout Oswald.

On 11-23-63 by telephone contacted Mrs. Hazel Oswald, 136 Elmeer Place, Metairie, La., phone VE 5-7869. She stated that William Stout Oswald, now deceased, who formerly lived at 136 Elmeer Place, had four sons, named as follows:

William S. Oswald	- Deceased
Lee Oswald	- Deceased since 1939 (father of Lee Harvey)
Harvey Oswald	- Deceased for past five years
Thomas Oswald	- Deceased

Mrs. Oswald said she was married to William S. Oswald and was his second wife. By his previous wife, he had two sons, Norman A. Oswald, who lives at 706 Division St, Metairie, and William S. Oswald, Jr., who lives at 136 Elmeer Place, Metairie, with her. She said this William S. Oswald is partially paralyzed and has never been in the military service.

She said she had last seen Lee Harvey Oswald in May, 1963. She related that she had received a phone call from him and he had asked her how he could contact Harvey Oswald. She said he did not know that his uncles, William S. Oswald, Harvey Oswald, and Thomas Oswald had passed away. She said he finally asked her who she was, and s told him she was the second wife of his uncle, William S. Oswald.

She told Harvey that she had a large, framed picture of his father and that he could have the picture if he wanted it. She said the same day he came to the house to get the picture and he had stayed about 45 minutes. She said he was alone at the time and he told her his wife was in Texas and he had come to New Orleans to look for a job. She said he had mentioned that he was a photographer or was interested in gettin a job in the photography field. He had also mentioned that he was staying with an aunt, his mother's sister, name of the aunt not recalled by Mrs. Oswald.

Mrs. Oswald said she had received a phone call from Lee Harvey's mother, Marguerita, when he, Lee, was 14 years of age and that Marguerita was seeking information concerning the obtaining of assistance from the VA for Lee Harvey. As she recalled, Marguerita and Lee Harvey had come to New Orleans from New York and Mrs. Oswald subsequently went to work at Bert's Shoe Store in New Orleans, probably as a saleslady.

Mrs. Oswald said she knew that Lee Harvey had defected to Russia and had subsequently returned to the United States, but she did not mention this to him for the reason she did not want to embarrass him. She described him as a peculiar sort of person and she said she never saw him after this one occasion.

On the morning of 11-23-63 contacted William Stout Oswald, 705 Division St., Metairie, by phone and requested that he call at the office for interview. He was interviewed later the same date at the office. He is a W; M; 27; DOB 11-6-35; 5-7; 153; rust colored hair; single; a college graduate; and is employed as a teacher at the Metairie High School. He stated that although Harvey Lee Oswald is said to be his second cousin, he had never met him nor had he known that Harvey was also employed by the William B. Reily Coffee Co. during part of the same time that he was employed there. He explained that the Standard Coffee Co. was a branch of the Reily Co. and that the Standard Coffee Co. was the sales branch of the Reily Coffee Co. He said he had been employed as a route salesman for the company and never had any reason to go to the main office, William B. Reily.

On his application form, William had given the names of the following persons as references. He said he had been recommended for employment by the company by Henry Davis, who is still employed there.

Henry Davis, Auditor, 2723 David Drive, Metairie, La.
Eugene Eblen, teacher, 58 Metairie Court
Jacob Hoppe, Engineer, 510 Mayflower Drive, Metairie

As Henry Davis had accompanied William to the office, he was interviewed on 11-23-
He said he did not know Harvey Lee Oswald even though both were employed by the sa
company. He was unable to furnish any information of value.

Davis is a W; M; 28; 5-7; 150; ruddy complexion; dark hair. He said he had been employed by the Standard Coffee Co. for the past five years.

On 11-23-63 received a phone call from Lt. Martello, New Orleans PD. He said he could not remember the name of Oswald's aunt who had visited Oswald at the First District, NOPD, but he did remember that he had furnished the woman's name to the FI Also, that he had been interviewed by an FBI agent on or about 8-9-63 and at that time he had given the agent some of the literature that had been seized from Oswald as well as cardboard signs that Oswald had been carrying at the time of his arrest on 8-9-63.

Later during the day a telephone call was received from Mrs. Hazel Oswald. She said that Oswald's mother's maiden name was Claverie; that she did not know the name of Mrs. Oswald's first husband and that her second husband was Lee's father. She said that Lee's father died in August, 1939, and Lee was born in October, 1939. After the death of the father, the family moved to New York. When Lee and his mother returned to New Orleans a number of years later, about 14, Lee's mother contacted Hazel and sa: she had returned to New Orleans because Lee did not like New York.

She said that as far as she knew, Lee's mother was supposed to be living in Arlington, Texas, a suburb of Ft. Worth, and she was allegedly employed as a practical nurse. Sh said that Lee's mother had several sisters living in New Orleans but that she did not know the names of any of the sisters.

On 11-23-63 a LD phone call was received from SA Steuart, Dallas, and he advised that Oswald was related to the following-named persons in New Orleans:

Marilyn Murrett, a school teacher who was the daughter of a sister of Oswald
Jean Murrett, a Jesuit Priest
Bogie Murrett, professional baseball player
Charles Murrett, dentist

SA Steuart requested that the above-named people be interviewed if they could be located. He was informed that this family apparently lived at 757 French St., New Orleans. This was known for the reason that Lee Harvey had furnished for reference purposes the name John Murrett, 757 French St.

On 11-23-63 called at the above address and interviewed Mr. Charles (Dutz) Murrett, his wife, and their daughter, Marilyn. Mrs. Murrett said she was the sister of Lee Harvey Oswald's mother. She said in addition to Marilyn, she had a son, Jean Murrett, a graduate of Loyola University, New Orleans, who is now studying for the priesthood at a seminary in Mobile, Alabama, a son, John Bogie Murrett, an ex-professional base-ball player, now married and living at 6622 Louis XIV St., New Orleans, and Dr. Charles Murrett, a dentist, who practices in St. Bernard Parish.

Mrs. Murrett said that on an unknown date in May, 1963, she had received a phone call from Lee Harvey Oswald. He said he was calling from the bus station in New Orleans and that he was in New Orleans to look for work. He asked Mrs. Murrett if he could stay with them a few days until he found a job and a place to live. She said she told him it would be all right for him to stay with them and subject came to the house the same date at which time he was alone. Upon arriving at the house he told them he was married and that he had a wife and child and that the wife and child would join him later after he got settled.

Mrs. Murrett said each morning the subject would leave the house and apparently he looked for work. He would return about the same time each afternoon. After living with them for several days, he told them he had found a job at the Reily Coffee Co.

She said that either on a Saturday or a Sunday afternoon, without any advance notice, a W; F; about 38; 5-9; slim build; big-boned; brown hair, cut short, who said she was divorced and lived in a big house in Texas; spoke Russian; claimed she had studie at the University of Pennsylvania, came to 757 French St. in a brown or tan colored station wagon bearing Texas plates. She said the woman had two children with her, both girls, about 3 and 5 years of age respectively, in addition to Oswald's wife and small child.

Mrs. Murrett said this woman was very friendly but Oswald's wife appeared to be ill at ease. Further, that the woman had mentioned a Dr. Reissman, a professor at Tulane University, New Orleans, as a friend and that Oswald had also mentioned that he knew, or was acquainted with, Dr. Reissman.

Mrs. Murrett said that the unknown woman along with her children and Oswald, his wife and child, left her house the same day and she had never seen any of them from that time on. She said before leaving, Oswald told her he had found an apartment at 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans.

She said that all she could remember about the station wagon other than the color was that it was loaded down with household goods and articles of furniture.

She said that after Oswald left her house, he would sometimes phone her to determine if he had received any phone calls or messages. She said that as far as she could remember, no one had tried to contact him after he left. She stated positively he had never had any visitors during the time he had stayed at her home and that she never saw any guns or rifles in his possession.

She said that if she recalled correctly, either the Russian woman or Oswald made the remark to the effect that Dr. Reissman had visited with Oswald or Oswald had visited the Dr. at his home. In any event it was her impression that Oswald came into contact with Dr. Reissman through the Russian woman. Mrs. Murrett said one of the two told her that Dr. Reissman had a daughter who was studying in Russia.

Mrs. Murrett said as best she could recall, Oswald received one LD phone call from his wife during the time he stayed with the Murrett family. She said the call was not made collect and that it was made during the same week that Oswald found the job at the Reily Coffee Co.

Mrs. Murrett said she was a sister of Oswald's mother, that their maiden name was Claverie; and Oswald's mother's first husband was named Eddie Pic and that Oswald's father was her second husband. Mrs. Murrett said she had not been in contact with Oswald's mother for a number of years.

She said she and her husband and their children knew that Oswald had defected to Russia but they had never discussed this with him for the reason he never mentioned

Mrs. Murrett said she was aware that Lee Harvey had been arrested in New Orleans in August of 1963. She said shortly after his first arrest, two FBI agents had called her home and interviewed her concerning him. She said she told the agents that Oswa had stayed with her for a few days; that his wife and the unknown woman from Texas ir the brown station wagon had called for him at her house and all of them had supposec gone to 4907 Magazine St.

She said the agents left her home and returned the following day and had told her Lee Harvey was not at home but there was a brown station wagon with Texas plates parked ir front of 4907 Magazine St. The agents left and she had not seen them again.

She said she had been re-interviewed by several agents on 11-23-63.

Miss Marilyn Murrett (W; F; 35; 5-7; 120; dark brown hair, very long) was interviewed on 11-23-63. She stated that she had returned to the United States in January, 1963, from a round-the-world trip. She said she had remained out of the country for 3½ years. She said she had returned to the United States from England, her port of entry being New York City.

She said from the United States she had traveled to Hawaii; Hong Kong; Japan, worked in Japan about 1 year; Australia, worked there about five months; New Zealand, worked there about five months; from New Zealand she said she had traveled rapidly through Singapore; Thailand; Burma; India; Iraq; the Holy Land; England and then to the United States.

She mentioned that she had visited East Berlin and had been detained there for twelve hours after which she was released.

She said while in Australia and New Zealand she had taught 7th and 8th grade biology and English and in Japan she taught all grade level subjects.

She produced her cancelled passport bearing No. 769907, date of issue 4-28-58.

She also produced cancelled passport bearing No. Z1203697 and she stated on this passport she had traveled through Mexico and Central America by bus. She said this trip had lasted from July, 1963, through August, 1963.

She claimed that the trip around the world was by tramp steamer and that it cost her very little for travel. She gives the appearance of being a very peculiar sort of person.

On the afternoon of 11-23-63 called at the First District, NOPD, and personally interviewed Lt. Martello. He furnished me with the following literature which had been seized from Oswald at the time of his arrest on 8-9-63, which is listed below

Basic pamphlets - 14 - THE CRIME AGAINST CUBA by Corliss Lamont (3)
An envelope with return address of Box 877, Austin, Texas, Texas Employment Commission (The postmark on this envelope cannot be determined but it appears to be August, 1963.)
Application forms, The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, bearing a rubber stamp of "A J Hidell, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, La."
Literature List: Retail Prices, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.
Pamphlet, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y., entitl DRUMS OF WAR.
Fair Play for Cuba pamphlets, one bearing a rubber stamp of Lee H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans, La. The other bears a rubber stamp of "A J Hide P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, La."

(The latter-mentioned pamphlets were forwarded to the Dallas Office by SAIC Rice.)

Lt. Martello said that the Intelligence Division, NOPD, would have a complete file on Oswald and possibly the Fair Play for Cuba organization.

He stated that while assigned to the Intelligence Division he had learned that Dr. Leonard Reissman, home address 1121 Pine St., New Orleans, a professor at Tulane University was very active in an organization called NOCPA (New Orleans Council of Peaceful Alternatives) better known as Ban the Bomb. Bruce Waltzer, previously mentioned, was very active in several organizations, including NOCPA. Lt. Martello said it was his information that Waltzer made frequent trips to Mexico City, supposedly for the purpose of obtaining the finances from the Castro Government to keep the NOCPA and other organizations favorable to the Castro Government going.

Lt. Martello said that Dr. Reissman held meetings at his home in connection with the NOCPA as well as the Fair Play for Cuba organization. He related that on one occasion he had learned that a pamphlet pertaining to the Fair Play for Cuba organization had blown out of Dr. Reissman's car and apparently Dr. Reissman had not noticed this for the reason Lt. Martello had obtained possession from an informant.

Lt. Martello said in the event he could think of anything else that would assist us, he would contact the office.

On the evening of 11-23-63 contacted SA Barnhart, Naval Intelligence, New Orleans. As Oswald had furnished as references Sgt. Robert Hidell, USMC, and Lt. J. Evans, USMC, Lt. Barnhart was requested to make the necessary check through the fastest means possible to determine if he could obtain any information concerning the two and if they existed, their present addresses. He said he would pass this information on to either Mr. Lloyd G. Beck, Assistant Supervising Agent, or Mr. David J. Kerr, Supervisor, Naval Intelligence.

At 1:30 A. M. on 11-24-63, Mr. David Kerr, Office of Naval Intelligence, contacte SAIC Rice by telephone, advising that a thorough search had been made of the Mari Corps records with the following results: There are four persons on active duty the name of J. Evans, and twelve on inactive duty (records on the latter would be available at the Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri). He said that there was onl officer, Lieutenant John Stewart Evans, Serial No. 071445, born 8-28-34 at Cincinn Ohio, who is presently on duty with Training Squadron 6, Whitney Field, Milton, Fl who might be associated with Oswald's reference. He further advised that there is record of a "Hidell" either on active duty or inactive; and that the only similar n is John R. Heindel, age 38, born in Louisiana, who is not active, his record being available at the Federal Records Center, St. Louis.

By Office Memorandum dated 11-26-63, SAIC Forrest G. Guthrie, Mobile, was requested to attempt to interview Lieut. John Stewart Evans at Whitney Field, Milton, Florida. SAIC Guthrie was also requested to interview Oswald's first cousin, Jean Murrett, at the Jesuit Seminary, Mobile, Alabama, where he is studying for the priesthood. It was requested that both of these individuals be questioned as to whether or not they know A. J. Hidell, or Alek James Hidell.

When Oswald was arrested on 8-9-63, three Cubans had been arrested with him, one of them being named Carlos Bringuier, owner, Casa Roca Clothing Store, 107 Decatur St., New Orleans.

The writer interviewed Bringuier on the night of 11-23-63 at his place of business. He stated that on 6-21-63, a W; M; about 15, and a companion visited his store. He said the two boys told him that they wanted to assist his organization, primarily to fight Castro. He said he told the boys they were too young but they could assist his cause by selling 50¢ bonds for his organization. He produced a receipt dated 6-21-63. It is quoted as follows:

"I give to Philip Geraci III, 2201 Green Acres Rd., VE 5-2696 $10.00 (ten dollars) in bonds of the Cuban Student Direcorate to be sale and he agree with me to sign both together. June 21, 1963. /S/ Carlos Bringuier, Delegate, N. O., LA. /S/ Philip Geraci III."

He said during the early part of August, 1963, Philip Geraci III had returned to his store and had told him that while trying to sell the bonds, he had been stopped by a man who claimed to be an FBI agent and the man had told him he needed a city permit to sell the bonds. For this reason Geraci had brought the bonds back to Carlos.

While Geraci and his unknown companion were in the store, Lee H. Oswald came into the store and while Carlos was engaged with a customer, Oswald had apparently engaged in a conversation with the two boys. He, Carlos, then had a conversation with Oswald who asked him what his position was with the Cuban Student Directorate, which is said to be an anti-Castro organization. Carlos said he had explained to Oswald that he was an officer and Oswald said he wanted to contribute to the movement. He wanted to volunteer his services insofar as training the Cubans to fight. Carlos said he declined Oswald's offer for the reason he thought Oswald might be an FBI agent in disguise, planted to try to determine their future actions.

He said the reason he thought this is because Geraci had told him before Oswal into the store about being stopped by a person he thought to be an FBI agent. said he told Oswald that if he wanted to contribute any money, he should send i direct to their headquarters in Miami.

The day following Oswald's visit to the store, Oswald returned and left with Ca a book, "Guidebook for Marines". He said he thought by this action, Oswald was to gain his confidence.

He said about four days later Celso M. Hernandez came to his store, Hernandez bei a member of his organization, and told him that an American was distributing pro- literature on Canal St., New Orleans. Carlos said that with another member named Cruz, he went to look for the American, but could not find him. They had then re to his store. Shortly thereafter, another Cuban had come to the store and said th American was then in the 700 block of Canal St.

Carlos said he immediately went to the 700 block of Canal St. with two other Cubans Celso M. Hernandez and Miguel Mariano Cruz, and they located the American, who turn out to be Oswald. He said Oswald appeared surprised to see him and had tried to sh hands with him, Carlos, but Carlos said he refused to shake hands. He said Oswald was handing out pamphlets entitled "Viva Fidel" and "Hands Off Cuba." Carlos said h was so angry he tried to strike Oswald as a result of which someone called the polic and they were arrested.

He said at the time of the arrest, he recalls that the police reprimanded Oswald concerning the name and address, "A J Hidell, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, La." whic had apparently been placed with a rubber stamp on the pamphlets. The police contendec that instead of the post office box number, there should have been a street address.

Carlos also recalled that Oswald had showed the police a Fair Play for Cuba membership card signed by Vincent Theodore Lee. He said Oswald had also shown the police some typ of credential issued by the New Orleans Branch, Fair Play for Cuba.

Subsequent to this he said he saw Oswald when they appeared in court at New Orleans. He said Oswald had been fined $10 and the charges against the Cubans had been dismissed. He said when they appeared in court, Oswald was apparently alone.

On 8-21-63 he said he had debated with Oswald over radio station WDSU, New Orleans. Carlos said after this debate he never saw Oswald again. In addition to the "Guide- book for Marines", Carlos gave the writer a copy of The Cuban Report published by Directorio Revoluncionario Estudiantil (Cuban Student Directorate, P. O. Box 805, Miami, Florida). Also, the receipt signed by Philip Geraci III.

The cover page of the "Guidebook for Marines" bears the name L. H. Oswald, apparently placed there with a rubber stamp. At the bottom of this page, written in pencil, the name Pvt. Lee H. Oswald, NO. 16 230" appears. On page 91 of this book, the name L. H. Oswald appears. On page 189 under the caption Sight Setting, the following is under- lined in pencil:

"1 minute of angle or approximately 1 inch on the target for each 100 yards"

On Page 145, which pertains to The Pistol, someone has apparently overstamped th page with a rubber stamp and the wording appears to be in a foreign language.

Carlos asked that this book be returned to him when it has served its purpose. Apparently he attaches some historical value to the book.

Subsequent to this interview with Carlos, he called at the office on several occas and he was interviewed by SAIC Rice. The results of the interviews will be set fo in a report to be submitted by SAIC Rice.

Carlos said that during the initial interview that as he was suspicious of Oswald, after their arrest on 8-9-63, he had sent one of his members, Carlos Quiroga, 3134 Derby Place, New Orleans, phone 943-1062, to Oswald's home for the purpose of tryin infiltrate his organization. He said Quiroga had gone to Oswald's home on several occasions but had obtained no information of value. Quiroga had told him that Oswal wife was a Russian and she appeared to be happy about being in the United States, bu Oswald had indicated that he was dissatisfied with the country.

Carlos also said that on 11-23-63 a W; M; late 40's; 6-0; 200; brown hair; had called at his store and had bought a cloth cap, green in color. He said the man made the remark that Oswald had not killed the President and as the man was apparently trying to start an argument, he, Carlos, ignored the man after selling him the cap.

During the course of our investigation it was ascertained that some of the literature in the possession of Oswald bore the stamped address FPCC 544 Camp St., New Orleans, La." On 11-23-63 SA Anthony E. Gerrets ascertained by telephonic contact with Mr. Sam Newman, owner of the building at 544 Camp Street, that several Cuban revolutionarie had occupied office space in this building over a period of three or four months, but that they had gotten behind in their rent, and he was forced to request them to move. According to Mr. Newman, the leader of this group was one Louis Rabel (correct name later determined to be Luis Ravel); further, that Billy Monteleone, of the Monteleone Hotel in New Orleans, was also associated with this group. Mr. Newman indicated that one Carlos J. Grimader, a certified public accountant with offices in the Audubon Building, New Orleans, should be able to furnish information regarding this group of Cubans as he had acted as bookkeeper or accountant for them.

According to Mr. Newman, after he had evicted the group of Cuban revoluntaries referred to above, he discovered that an unknown subject (white; male; 22/24; 5-9½; 185; fair complexion; light brown hair; spoke with Spanish accent) had moved into the space in the building vacated by the Cubans without notifying him. He said that he saw this individual on only one occasion, and had no idea as to what his name might be. He said that in view of his experience with the Cuban revolutionaries, he refused to rent office space to this unknown individual, and told him that he would have to vacate at once.

SA Gerrets contacted Carlos J. Grimader, CPA, by telephone on 11-23-63. He said t he recalled a group of anti-Castro Cubans who had occupied office space at 544 Camp Street, New Orleans. According to Mr. Grimader, these Cubans were members of organizations known as "Crusade to Free Cuba Committee" and "Cuban Revolutionary Council" (Consejo Revolucionairo de Cuba). He said that the following individuals were associated with these two groups and were authorized to sign checks:

Luis Ravel - 4651 Marigny Street, New Orleans, La. (telephone Whitehall 745544 and 28847905)
Sergio Arcacha Smith - may have lived at 544 Camp St.
Arnesto N. Rodriguez, Sr. - no address indicated
Arnesto N. Rodriguez, Jr. - alleged owner Berlitz School of Languages, 1209 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans
Joaquin Villodas Bird - 3402 London Ave., New Orleans (telephone 9434-2958).
Manuel Gil - 912 Agania St., New Orleans (telephone 944-1171)

In an effort to determine if Oswald or A. J. Hidell had occupied office space at 544 Camp Street, during the evening of 11-23-63, SAIC Rice, SA Gerrets, and the reporting agent interviewed at the office one James Arthus, apparent harmless Protective Research subject of file CO-2-32,791, who resides at that address. He stated that an unknown man had attempted to rent an office at 544 Camp Street, but that he discouraged him. He could not describe the subject, but stated that a Mrs. Downing, who has an office on the second floor of the building, had seen him and may be able to describe or identify him.

As information had been obtained to the effect that Oswald had worked at the Jackson Brewing Co., 620 Decatur St., City, phone 523-7461, by phone contacted Mr. Gray, Personnel Manager, on 11-25-63. He stated Oswald had never been employed by his company.

Contacted the Dixie Brewing Co., Inc., 2401 Tulane Ave., phone 524-0511, on 11-25-63 and Miss Elitha Kelly, payroll clerk, advised that Oswald had never been employed by this company.

Also attempted to contact the personnel manager of the Falstaff Brewing Co., 2601 Gravier St., phone 524-7171, on 11-25-63, but the place was closed due to a holiday.

On 11-25-63 contacted Mr. H. Peyton Hurst, manager of the local Social Security Office, New Orleans, at his home at 6304 Ruth St., Metairie, and requested that he check with his Main Office, Baltimore, re Lee Harvey Oswald. It was also requested that if possible, a check be made in the name of A. J. Hidell, no further information available. He said that if Oswald and Hidell were one and the same person, the Social Security files might be cross referenced in these two names. He said as 11-25-63 was a holiday, he would submit the request on the following day.

Subsequently, Mr. Hurst advised that this inquiry should be made of their headquarters office in Baltimore. On 11-26-63, Inspector Kelley was furnished this information at the Dallas office during a telephone conversation with SAIC Rice; and he advised the Protective Research Section had Oswald's Social Security number and that contact would be made with the Social Security Administration at Baltimore by our headquarters office.

On 11-25-63 Adrian Alba, Crescent City Garage, called at the office and was re-interviewed. He furnished a written, sworn statement with reference to his showin Oswald some of his guns and Oswald's attempt to have him, Mr. Alba, purchase a car for him. The statement is self-explanatory and can be referred to for details.

On 11-25-63 called at the Retailers Commercial Agency, Inc., Delta Building, 348 Baronne St., New Orleans, phone 524-7666, and interviewed Mr. Lance A. Garcia, Assistant Manager. A credit report concerning Lee Harvey Oswald had been obtained the Wm. B. Reily Coffee Co., Inc. on 11-23-63. Records of the Retailers Commercial Agency, Inc. were checked in the names A. J. Hidell, Alex James Hidell and various combinations of this name such as Haidl, Haydl, Haydel, etc., with negative results.

As the name R. J. Haydel, Jr. and R. J.'s Electrical Service, 4909 Danneel St., New Orleans, had come to the attention of SAIC Rice, checks were made in these names.

R. J. Haydel, Jr., 1935 Upperline St., New Orleans, was of record. His file indicate that he had done business as R. J.'s Electrical Co., 4909 Danneel St. Further, that he lived at 1935 Upperline St. with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roger J. Haydel, Sr. Subject's file reflects that numerous companies have been trying to locate him for the reason he failed to pay his bills. A review of his file reflects that he owes approximately $2,500 to various companies.

There was also a limited file on R. J.'s Electrical Service, 4909 Danneel St., New Orleans, which reflected that Retailers Commercial Agency, Inc. Account No. 109-000 had been trying to locate the owner of the business for the reason he failed to pay a bill.

There was also a file on Roger J. Haydel, Sr., 331 Octavia St., New Orleans. His file reflected that he owed numerous persons.

The complete reports of the Retailers Commercial Agency, Inc. pertaining to R. J. Haydel, Jr., R. J.'s Electrical Service, and Roger J. Haydel, Sr. were loaned to the writer and a receipt was signed for same. They are to be returned when they have served their purpose.

The same date called at the Main Office, New Orleans Public Service, Inc., and interviewed Mr. L. E. Hevron. He furnished a photostatic copy of their Service Order No. 21575, dated 5-9-63, which reflects that on 5-9-63 Lee H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine St., lower center apartment, had made application for electricity and gas at 4907 Magazine St. He furnished his place of employment as Leon Israel Co., 300 Magazine St., New Orleans.

Mr. Hevron also furnished a photostat of their Remove Order No. 86019, dated 10-7-63, for Lee H. Oswald. There is a notation on this form as follows:

"Caretaker called party vacated"

As a result of the above, electric and gas service at 4907 Magazine St. had been discontinued on 10-7-63.

According to the records of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., R. J. Haydel, Sr had moved from 331 Octavia St., City, to 1935 Upperline St. on 9-23-41, and he is receiving gas and electric service at the latter address.

The records show that John or Patricia J. Lacaze live at 4909 Danneel St. and have residing at this address since 3-22-62. The writer recalled interviewing a John and Patricia Lacaze, payees of a check, file 3-13-5333 some years ago.

A photostat of Install Order No. 13237 dated 3-22-62, was obtained. It shows that the Lacaze's have phone numbers 895-7874 and TW 9-0334, the latter number being the phone number of R. J. Haydel, Sr., 1935 Upperline St., City.

Upon returning to the office, R. J. Haydel, Jr., after having been interviewed by SA Gerrets and SAIC Rice, was preparing to depart the office. He was interviewed by the writer and stated phone number 895-7874 had been changed to 891-5365. Further, that he was more or less living in a common-law relationship with Patricia Lacaze, co-payee, file 3-13-5333. Further, that as he is an electrician and is seldom home, Patricia Lacaze takes his phone calls for him. He indicated he expects to marry her at a futur date.

On 11-26-63 called at Ed Smith Stencil Works, 426 Camp St., New Orleans, and interviewed Mr. J. B. Moore, Vice President. A copy of the application form, The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, bearing the name "A J Hidell, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, La." was shown to him. He said without a doubt this had been made with a Superior Swiftset, No. 2½. He said these sets cost $2.50, were manufactured by the Superior Equipment Co., Chicago, and were sold by practically all stationery stores, department stores, etc. He said the set contained all the letters in the alphabet and using the set a person could make name stamps in any combination of names.

Mr. Moore was shown a photograph of Oswald but stated he had never seen this person before.

On 11-26-63 called at the New Orleans Better Business Bureau and made name checks in the following names:

Fair Play for Cuba - negative
Lee Harvey Oswald - negative
A. J. Hidell, Alex James Hidell-Haydel - negative
Dr. Leonard Reissman - negative

There was a file under the name Directorio Revoluncionario Estudiantil. It was reviewed and reflected that the local representative is Carlos Bringuier. Further, that a Mrs. Geraci had called the Better Business Bureau on an unknown date to advise that Bringuier had given her son a book of tickets to sell. The Better Business Bureau had checked with City Hall, New Orleans, and was informed that Bringuier had called at City Hall and was given the necessary form to execute in order to make it legal for him to sell tickets or bonds in connection with the Cuban Student Directorate. The file reflects that Mrs. Geraci had been so notified.

There was a file on the Cuban Democratic Revoluntionary Front, Crusade to Free Cub
P. O. Box 50523, New Orleans, which had been rented as of 10-2-62 under the above listed name. This file was reviewed but nothing of interest was noted.

There was also a file under the title of The Information Council of the Americas, INCA Truth Tapes Headquarters, 620 Gravier St., New Orleans, phone 523-3614. This file was reviewed but nothing of interest was noted.

On 11-26-63 SA Gerrets received a telephone call from Mr. Robert Critcher, Field Repr sentative, Louisiana State Unemployment Office, 630 Camp St., New Orleans. He state that Lee Harvey Oswald had registered with their office for unemployment benefits, h filed a claim for benefits and was registered for work.

Mr. Critcher said that the last time Oswald reported to his office was about 1½ month ago when he filed a claim for benefits. Further, that all wage claims were against t State of Texas. He stated that should we desire to review the records, we should fir contact Mr. Jerminal Messina, District Superintendent, State of Louisiana, Department of Labor, Division of Employment Security, 430 Canal St., City, phone 524-1741.

The same date made phone call to Mr. Messina and he stated that early on the morning of 11-26-63 an FBI agent had been given all of the records pertaining to Oswald.

He said his office had made a check in the name A. J. Hidell and various other spellin of this name with negative results.

SAIC Rice later contacted ASAIC Sylvester, FBI, New Orleans, and he stated that if Mr. Messina would authorize his office to make a reproduction of the records pertaining to Oswald, his office would make some and furnish them to this office. SAIC Rice contacte Mr. Messina by phone and he stated he would contact the FBI office and authorize the reproduction of the records. They were furnished this office by SA Leon Gaskell, FBI, on 11-27-63, and a copy of the complete record was furnished the Dallas office by Office Memorandum dated 11-29-63.

On 11-26-63 LD phone call was made to Capt. R. E. Horton, Louisiana State Police, Baton Rouge, La. He was requested to make a name check in the following listed names and advise this office of the results immediately:

Lee Harvey Oswald
Clay Bertrand
Fair Play for Cuba
A. J. Hidell-Haydel, etc.

The same date a phone call was received from Capt. Horton. He stated that he had an FBI transcript of the criminal record of Oswald, as well as a fingerprint card re Oswald, and would furnish us with a copy of each. Also, that he had a record of James Abner Haydel, home address, Bunkie, La., who had been arrested at Houma, La. on 1-6-55 for indecent exposure. He said he would furnish a photostat of the fingerprint card of the subject in the event it would be of any value.

He said his office also had a list of the members of the Fair Play for Cuba orga and related information but that he could not furnish this unless authorized to by Colonel Burbank of the State Police. He said he had no reason to believe that Colonel Burbank would not authorize him to furnish it, but he would check with hi if he gave his approval, he, Capt. Horton would send the list along with the othe requested by a state trooper. This material was delivered in the office on the m of 11-27-63.

All of the material furnished has been reviewed but none of the names mentioned ha been associated with any of the persons being investigated at the present time.

On 11-26-63, with SA Gerrets, called at the Quality Flower Shop, 4916 Canal St., ph HUnter 2-4618, where we interviewed Edward Voebel, a former schoolmate of Lee Harve Oswald.

He stated that in either 1954 or 1955 he had persuaded Oswald to join the Civil Air Patrol, Moisant Unit, Jefferson Parish. He said Oswald attended about four meetings and then dropped out, giving as his reason for doing so the fact that it was a consi erable distance from his home on Exchange Place to Moisant Airport.

Voebel said when he joined the CAP, Capt. Dave Farrie, a former pilot or co-pilot for Delta or Eastern Airlines, was the commander. He could not say if Capt. Farrie was the commander at the time Oswald joined. He said he does not know if Oswald was acquainted with Farrie, who is alleged to be a homosexual.

Voebel said he has had no contact with Oswald in the past eight years. He promised to contact this office in the event he should think of anything that would be of value to this office.

Voebel did mention that he collects guns. Further, that he has an Italian-make rifle of the same type as the one allegedly used to shoot the President; that he shot this rifle several times, but it is so poorly constructed he decided that it was best not to shoot it anymore for the reason he was afraid it would explode.

A local attorney, Dean Andrews, with whom SAIC Rice is acquainted, had informed SAIC Rice that a person furnishing his name as Clay Bertrand had called him and asked him if he was interested in defending Oswald. (The full particulars concerning the call received from Mr. Andrews will be set forth in a report to be submitted by SAIC Rice.)

There are a number of Bertrands listed in the New Orleans Telephone Book. None listed are named Clay. There is a Charles C. Bertrand, 1321 Bienville St. Park, phone 524-7827. Assuming that the Charles C. could stand for Charles Clay, on 11-26-63 by phone contacted Mrs. Charlene Bertrand, Apt. C., 1321 Bienville St. Park. She stated her husband's full name is Charles Caffery Bertrand; that he is a doctor and could be contacted at the Admit and Accident Room, Charity Hospital, New Orleans, 523-2311. She stated she did not know anyone named Clay Bertrand.

On 11-26-63 with SA Gerrets called at Pan American Films, 822 N. Rampart St., City, and obtained a roll of film in accordance with the previous arrangements made by SAIC Rice.

The same date with SA Gerrets called at the WWL Broadcasting Co., 1024 N. Rampart City, where we obtained various still shots in accordance with previous arrangeme made by SAIC Rice.

On 11-27-63 interviewed Mrs. Eugenia Donnelly, 544 Camp St., New Orleans, home add 3418 Royal St., New Orleans, for the reason James Arthus, previously mentioned, ha stated that Mrs. Donnelly had seen the man who tried to rent an office at 544 Camp, the man stating he wanted office furniture such as chairs and tables and that he wanted to hold meetings at night. Mrs. Donnelly emphatically stated that she had n seen the man in question. She said it was well known that Arthus was an obvious me case and that he sometimes made foolish statements to attract attention. She was shown a photo of Oswald but stated she had never seen him before.

As Lee Harvey Oswald is alleged to have had some conversation with Philip Geraci III 2201 Green Acres Road, in the store of Carlos Bringuier, on 11-20-63 attempted to contact Geraci by phone, VE 5-2696. It was learned that his number had been changed. Subsequent to this, SA Leon Gaskell, FBI, New Orleans, informed the writer that agent of his office had interviewed Geraci who acknowledged that he had talked to Oswald fo a very short time while he, Geraci, was waiting to speak to Bringuier. SA Gaskell said that Geraci could furnish no information of value.

On 11-30-63 contacted Carlos Quiroga, 3134 Derby Place, New Orleans, phone 943-1062. He stated he was furnishing the following information in confidence for the reason his father is in prison in Cuba and if the wrong persons should learn that he is cooperati with the Government, he feels that the Castro Government might harm his mother and father.

Carlos said that after Oswald had been arrested on 8-9-63, Carlos Bringuier ordered him to infiltrate Oswald's organization if he could. He said he went to Oswald's home at 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans, the date not recalled, but it was between the date Oswald appeared in court and the date of the debate, possibly on 8-16-63.

He said he spent about one hour talking to Oswald who told him he learned to speak Russian at Tulane University, New Orleans. (Carlos said Oswald spoke to his young daughter in a foreign language. When Carlos asked Oswald what language he was speaking, Oswald said Russian.) He said Oswald had not mentioned to him that he had defected to Russia. He said Oswald asked him to join the Fair Play for Cuba group and had given him an application form. Oswald told him he could join for $1.

He said that during the conversation, Oswald stated that if the United States should invade Cuba, he, Oswald, would fight on the side of the Castro Government.

He said Oswald never did mention any of the names of members of the Fair Play for Cuba group. He did say that meetings were held at various private homes in New Orleans.

Carlos said he had been willing to join the Fair Play for Cuba group provided it was done with the backing of the FBI or the local police force. He said he had made this known to Lt. Martello, NOPD, who apparently forgot about it.

He said he did not contact the FBI for the reason on a previous occasion he had their office that Oswald was handing out what he assumed to be pro-communist lit in front of the International Trade Mart, New Orleans, and the FBI had given him cold shoulder.

Carlos said he had called at our office previously and had been interviewed by SA

On 11-30-63 with SA Counts called at the Leon Israel Coffee Co., 300 Magazine St., City, and interviewed Mr. Milton J. Ruth, Vice President. He said an agent from t FBI had previously interviewed Mr. R. J. Abel, Personnel Manager, concerning the a former employment of Oswald by this company. The records failed to show that Oswa had ever been employed there or even submitted an application. Mr. Ruth could not if a check had been made in the name of Alek James Hidell or A. J. Hidell.

On 5-9-63, when Oswald had made application to the New Orleans Public Service for ga and electricity for 4907 Magazine St., he furnished his employer's name as Leon Isra Co., 300 Magazine St., City.

On 11-30-63 a call was made to the Falstaff Brewing Co., 2601 Gravier St., City, phon 524-7171. This company does not have any records to show that Lee Harvey Oswald was ever employed there.

With SA Counts on 11-30-63 called at 4903 Magazine St. to interview the occupants as they reside nextdoor to the apartment formerly occupied by Oswald and his wife. The residents, Mr. & Mrs. Alex Ames, were not at home. A daughter stated they would return home later in the day and she furnished their phone number as TW 9-4382.

Later during the day Mr. Ames was contacted by phone. He stated that the only persons he had ever seen visit Oswald was someone for radio station WDSU, New Orleans, in connection with a debate that Oswald took part in. He said an unknown woman driving a blue station wagon bearing Texas plates had apparently moved Oswald and his wife into the apartment at 4907 Magazine St. He said this same woman had returned at a later date and moved Oswald's wife and child. He said that either three or four days after Oswald's wife moved, Oswald apparently moved during the night, as no one saw him after this.

Mr. Ames said this would have taken place during the latter part of September, 1963.

He said he had met Oswald on the street several times and had told him hello, but Oswald had never replied. He said that Oswald's wife was friendly and polite even though she did not speak very much English.

Mr. Ames said he and his wife had often commented that Oswald apparently did not believe in doctors or medical treatment for his wife, who was pregnant at the time, for the reason there was never any indication that his wife contacted a doctor.

With SA Counts on 11-30-63 called at 5105 Magazine St., City, and interviewed Mr. Henry Gogreve, owner of a combination grocery store and bar. The bar does business under the name of Crone's Bar and the address for same is 5101 Magazine St. Mr. Gogreve stated that he recalled both Oswald and his wife. With reference to the wife, he said she seldom bought more than a loaf of bread and on occasion, she would buy one lemon.

He said on one occasion, during the day, Oswald came into the bar and asked him to the television set on as he wanted to watch a certain program. He said he told Oswa that he did not turn the set on in the day; that Oswald became angry and left the ba He was unable to furnish any additional information of value.

Mr. Gogreve said that on 11-26-63 two Cubans, a man and a woman, came to his store. The man said they had seen him recently on TV. He said the man remarked that he did not think Oswald was guilty of killing the President and he did not think it was righ that Oswald had gotten killed. According to him, the woman was very nervous and both of them finally walked out of the store. He described them as follows:

Cuban male; 20; 5-7; 110; dark hair
Cuban female; 18; 5-0; about 4 months pregnant; long hair

He said he had never seen this couple before and had not seen them since. An office card was furnished Mr. Gogreve and he was requested to contact this office should he see either of them again.

During the week SA Leon Gaskell, FBI, called at the office and it was mentioned to him that when time permitted we intended to check the following leads:

The Michoud Plant, as Oswald supposedly told Adrian Alba, Crescent City Garage, New Orleans, that he had filed an application at this plant and felt that he would be hired.

Charity Hospital, New Orleans, as it was felt that Mrs. Oswald might have applied there for free medical care in view of the fact she was pregnant at the time.

Interview Philip Geraci III, 2201 Green Acres Road, as he supposedly had a short conversation with Oswald in the store of Carlos Bringuier.

As Oswald had lived for a few days with an aunt, Mrs. Murrett, at 757 French St., City, phone HUnter 8-4326, check with a confidential source to determine the LD phone calls made to and from this phone number during the period 5-1-63 to the present time.

Attempt to identify and interview a person who appeared to be a Japanese male, who appears in pictures taken of Oswald, Charles Steele, and an unknown third man, possibly an associate of Oswald.

He said as they had more manpower they might check these leads before we got to them. He promised to notify me of the results if they did get to them first.

On 11-30-63 he advised that the records of Charity Hospital, New Orleans, had been checked and these reflected that on 6-8-63 Lee Harvey Oswald had made an application for medical care for his wife but his request had been denied for the reason he had insufficient Louisiana residence.

He also advised that a contact at the telephone company had informed his office that toll records prior to 7-6-63 had been destroyed. The source had furnished a list of LD phone calls made from or to HUnter 8-4326, listed as follows:

6-6-63	Person to Person	Trade Winds Motel, Biloxi, Miss.	Phone ID
6-8-63	Station to Station	Same as above	
6-19-63	Person to Person	Elizabeth Kulik, Room 299, San Antonio, Texas	Phone DI
7-1-63	Stn. to Stn.	Beaumont, Texas	
7-6-63	Murrett, Fayetteville, Arkansas from coin phone		
7-7-63	Stn. to Stn.	Beaumont, Texas	Phone TE
7-7-63	Collect	Barling, Arkansas from John Murrett, coin phone	
7-11-63	Stn. to Stn.	HI 2-9591	
7-15-63	Person to Person	883-0926	Phone TE
7-16-63	" " "	Beaumont, Texas	
7-18-63	" " "	Jean Murrett, Mobile, Ala.	Phone TE
		John Murrett from Elam Waller, Atlanta, Ga.	Phone 342
		Miss Elizabeth Kulik	
		Eastern Airlines, Houston	Phone TR
		Newark, N. J.	Phone 644-126
		Allen Waller, Atlanta, Ga.	Phone HU 5
		Beaumont, Texas	Phone TR 2-176
		Beaumont, Texas	Phone TW 2-9473
			Phone TW 2-9473

(This call was made from a coin operated phone in New Orleans and was charged to phone number HUnter 8-4326.)

8-14-63	Stn. to Stn.	
9-1-63	Person to Person	
9-30-63	Stn. to Stn.	
10-27-63	DDD	

A confidential source will be contacted in the near future in order to verify that toll records for the phone in question prior to 7-6-63 have been destroyed. Also for the purpose of getting a listing of the toll calls made from 10-27-63 until the present time.

He advised that the Japanese previously mentioned was probably named O'Hari; that he has an office in the International Trade Mart, but he has not as yet been located for interview.

On 12-2-63 contacted a confidential source for the purpose of verifying that toll records pertaining to telephone number HUnter 8-4326 dated prior to June 1, 1963, had been destroyed. The person contacted said he would make a re-check and advise the results.

Shortly thereafter, a phone call was received from our contact and he stated that whoever had originally checked the records had made a mistake for the reason they had records pertaining to calls made from 4-24-63 to 5-8-63. These phone calls are listed below.

4-24-63	Bonton, N. J.	Area Code 201	Phone DE 4-1034
5-10-63	" " "	" " "	" "
5-15-63	" " "	" " "	" "
5-15-63	" " "	" " "	Phone DE 3-0607
5-8-63	Irvington, Texas	Area Code 214	Phone BL 3-1628

The contact stated he would notify the FBI Office with reference to the above calls.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

The phone calls made from phone number HUnter 8-4326 will be checked out at a date in the event this is deemed necessary.

Investigation is continued.

ATTACHMENTS - Chief's Office and Dallas

Financial Report, Retail Credit Company, re Lee Harvey Oswald X
Application for Employment executed by Lee Harvey Oswald X
Covers of two "The Shooters' Book of Guns" dated September, 1962, and September, 1963, respectively. (The covers are being sent to Dallas. Phot of same are being sent to the Chief's Office.) X
List of members, Fair Play for Cuba X
Copy of receipt signed by Bringuier and Geraci X
Copy of statement furnished by Adrian Alba X
Photostat of Service No. 21575 signed by Lee H. Oswald on 5-9-63 (New Orleans Pub Service) X
Photostat of Remove Order No. 86019 dated 10-7-63 (NOPSI) X
Basic Pamphlets-14-THE CRIME AGAINST CUBA by Corliss Lamont (1 each to Chief's Off and Dallas) X
-Literature List: Retail Prices, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (Dallas)
The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, application form, stamped, A. J. Hidell, P. O. Bo 30016, New Orleans, La. (1 each for Chief's Office and Dallas) X
-Window envelope bearing return address, Box 877, Austin, Texas (Dallas)
- Pamphlet of Fair Play for Cuba Committee entitled DRUMS OF WAR (Dallas)
Photostat of fingerprint card, Lee Harvey Oswald X
FBI transcript of criminal record, Lee Harvey Oswald X
Photostat of fingerprint card, James Abner Haydel X

AGV/mjl

RETAIL CREDIT COMPANY
CHARACTER—FINANCIAL REPORT

Dist., Agcy., File or Pol. #, Br., Cl. #
ns.

CONFIDENTIAL

Acct. No. 6605

New Orleans, L

5-16-63 16
OSWALD, LEE HARVEY
New Orleans, La. 1757 French St.
Maintenance-Standard Coffee Co

REPORT FROM (If not city in heading) (State whether former

Transaction: —
Amount $ —
Mo. Notes $ —

		Informants	
IDENTITY:	1. How long known to you and informants?	1. You —	Informants 1½yrs
	2. How long has applicant resided at present residence address?	2. 2wks-Prev U.S. Marines	intv A
	3. About what is his age? (If around 21 verify if possible.)	3. 23	
	4. Is he married? Number of dependents including wife?	4. Yes	
	5. Show racial descent.	5. AS	Number of Dependents?
BUSINESS:	6. Show name of present employer.	6. Standard	
	7. In what line of business is applicant engaged?	7. Coffee Business	
	8. What position does he hold?	8. Maintenance Man	
	9. How long with present employer?	9. one week*prev U.S. Marin	
STABILITY:	10. Is he employed FULL TIME? (If not, show how many days per week he works, etc.)	10. Yes	
	11. Are prospects for continued permanent employment good?	11. Yes	
	12. Is he steady, progressive and does he live within his income?	12. Yes	
FINANCES:	13. Estimate applicant's net worth.	13. 2,500(Est)	
	14. Of what does worth consist principally?	14. Personal affects and Savin	
	15. Does he own or rent his home?	15. rent	
	16. What is applicant's ANNUAL EARNED income?	16. $ 3,500(Est)	
	17. Estimate added ANNUAL income [illegible] pensions, rents, [illegible] ments, disability, etc. Show source.	17. $ none	
	18. If wife employed, by whom? [illegible] ANNUAL income.	18. N	Source
	19. Do you learn of any foreclosures, suits, judgments, failures, garnishments, bankruptcies against him? (If so, which, give details.)	19. No	
CHARACTER-HOME SURROUNDINGS:	20. Are home surroundings favorable? (If not, explain.)	20. Yes	
	21. In what type neighborhood does applicant live? (Show middle class, wealthy, industrial, etc.)	21. middle class	
	22. Any criticism of his morality, fair dealings, character or reputation? (If any, cover below.)	22. No	
	23. Do you learn of any criticism due to illegal activities, domestic trouble, morals or habits? (If so, cover below.)	23. No	
	24. Do you recommend doing business with applicant?	24. Yes	

REMARKS: 25. BUSINESS: Cover former and present business connections, success, reputation, business reputation; prospects for future and general stability.

26. FINANCES: Comment on present and past financial standing, record for living within means, any illness or physical impairments that might affect his earning capacity.

27. CHARACTER-HOME SURROUNDINGS: Comment on character, habits, and morals, home surroundings and class of associates. Give type of neighborhood, stability and class of residents in the section.

1. Lee Harvey Oswald is employed as a Maintenance Man for the Standard Coffee Company, and has been so engaged in this occupation for the past one week, and enjoys a favorable business reputation. Previous to this, he was in the U.S. Marines for some three years. He enjoys a favorable business reputation, and his prospects for the future appear to be favorable.

FINANCES: His present and past financial standing is good, and he is regarded as an individual who lives within his means. Learned of no illiness or physical impairments that might affect his earning capacity.

CHARACTER-HOME SURROUNDINGS: His character, habits, and Morals are good, and he is known to keep good associates, and well regarded. He resides with his wife, and child. They live in a middle class residential section with frame homes that are well kept, and the conditions are adequate. Stability and class of residents in this section is good.

NGH 168

107

Please print or type

Perm.

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

Company: [illegible] Date: [illegible]

Location: [illegible]

Name in full: LEE MARCY Oswald

Social Security Number: 433-54-34[illegible]

Present address: number, street, city and state: 15 757 FRENCH ST.

How long have you lived there? [illegible]

Telephone number: HU-643[illegible]

Permanent or last address, Street: SA Me

City: SAME State:

How long lived there?

Address at which you lived longest in last 5 years:

Street

City State

How long lived there?

Do you live with parents? ___ Board ___ Rent ___

Own home?

List under Employment Record on next page all additional addresses at which you lived in the past 5 years with street addresses and how long at each.

Have you taken recent physical examination? yes

For what purpose?

Did you pass? yes

Time lost through accident or illness in past two years

What is present condition of your health? Good

Are you willing to take physical examination? yes

Age 23 Date of Birth [illegible] Sex: ☒ Male

Physical Qualities:

Height 5 9 Weight 150 Health [illegible]

Marital Status: ☐ Single ☒ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Separated ☐ Engaged

Number of Children 1 Ages 15 months

How long married? 26 m. Separated? no Other dependents [illegible]

Education: Completed [illegible] school

Weekly income from last job

Minimum living expenses

Previous Occupation, name exact duties [illegible]

Does applicant have any other income, personally or from spouse? no

If so, what amount

Number of jobs held in last five years

Length of time since last employed

Physical deformity or impairment — Hernia [illegible]

Speech No Right eye No Left eye No Hearing No

Feet & Legs No Back No Hands & Arms No

Any other defect NONE

Grammar school — Name Beauregard J.H.S. Grade Finished [illegible] Age at end [illegible]

High school — Name Warren Easton S.H.S. Year graduated [illegible]

Name of college Year graduated Degree

Name of night school Course Course taken

...ment. Use more than one line for each job if necessary and complete on separate page if you haven't space enough below. ...present or last job. Give exact dates as shown in the example. Where the ... more than one place, show where you worked and under whom. When the employer has gone ... present address of the former owner or manager and the names and addresses of these persons who can ... application will be considered without full information on the applicant's employment. Account for all of the last 5 years.

...1961	NAME OF EMPLOYER (SHOW PRESENT POSITION FIRST)	STREET ADDRESS	CITY & STATE	NAME OF FOREMAN OR SUPERVISOR	NATURE OF WORK	WEEKLY EARNINGS	REASON FOR LEAVING OR WANTING TO LEAVE
...1963	[illegible]						
...1962	(Present Job - If Any) STREET						
	(Last Job)						
	(Next Preceding)						
	(Next Preceding)						
	(Next Preceding)						

...ou employed at present: NO May we write your present employer now: _____ Were you in the Armed Services YES What type of ...charge have you ... Show your discharge to your supervisor: _____ What is your draft status INACTIVE RESERVES

...SONAL CHARACTER REFERENCE:

NAME	OCCUPATION	STREET NO. OR BOX AND TOWN AND TELEPHONE
John Mitchell	Assistant Principal	757 Frank St. Hi. [illegible]
U.S. Army	Act. Sgt.	U.S. M.C.
Lieut J. Evans	Act. Lt.	U.S. M.C.

...e you ever been employed by us before? _____ In what capacity? _____

...e relatives in our employ, if any None

...e personal acquaintances in our employ NO

...WAY WERE YOU FIRST INTERESTED IN WORK WITH US?

Through Adm. Mail

...ing this application to the Company, I understand ... I am at liberty to investigate it ...cord in any manner I see fit. The information ... given above is for the purpose of ...he Company to investigate me and my record in any manner it sees fit. ...greed that any proposition made me is predicated upon the truthfulness of the state... above.

...rize the investigation of my application and authorize each of my former employers ...et references to render full report to the Company, its employees and its investiga... character, personal habits, ability, and any and all other information requested.

...specifically relieve and release the Company, its employees, its investigators, my ...oyers, their employees, and my character references from any and all liability for ...any nature whatsoever, happening or arising in any manner, on account of the ...f this information. Further, if the Company refuses or accepts my application, I do ...re all parties of any responsibility and specifically waive all my rights to any and ...suffered. I extend this release to former employers I may have neglected to name ...ation and to anyone who shall report to the Company with reference to this applica...

It is further understood that either party, upon completing his investigation, is at liberty to withdraw and to cancel these negotiations without obligation to the other. Because the information customarily received in investigations is confidential, it is understood that neither party is obligated to give any reason for its withdrawal.

Group Number VA

(signature of Applicant)

Accepted By [illegible]

407

Starting Date 5-10-63. Starting Salary $ 1.50 per hr.

THE SHOOTERS' BOOK OF GUNS

SEPTEMB

FALL ALL GUNS ISSUE

PLUS

TOMAHAWKS!

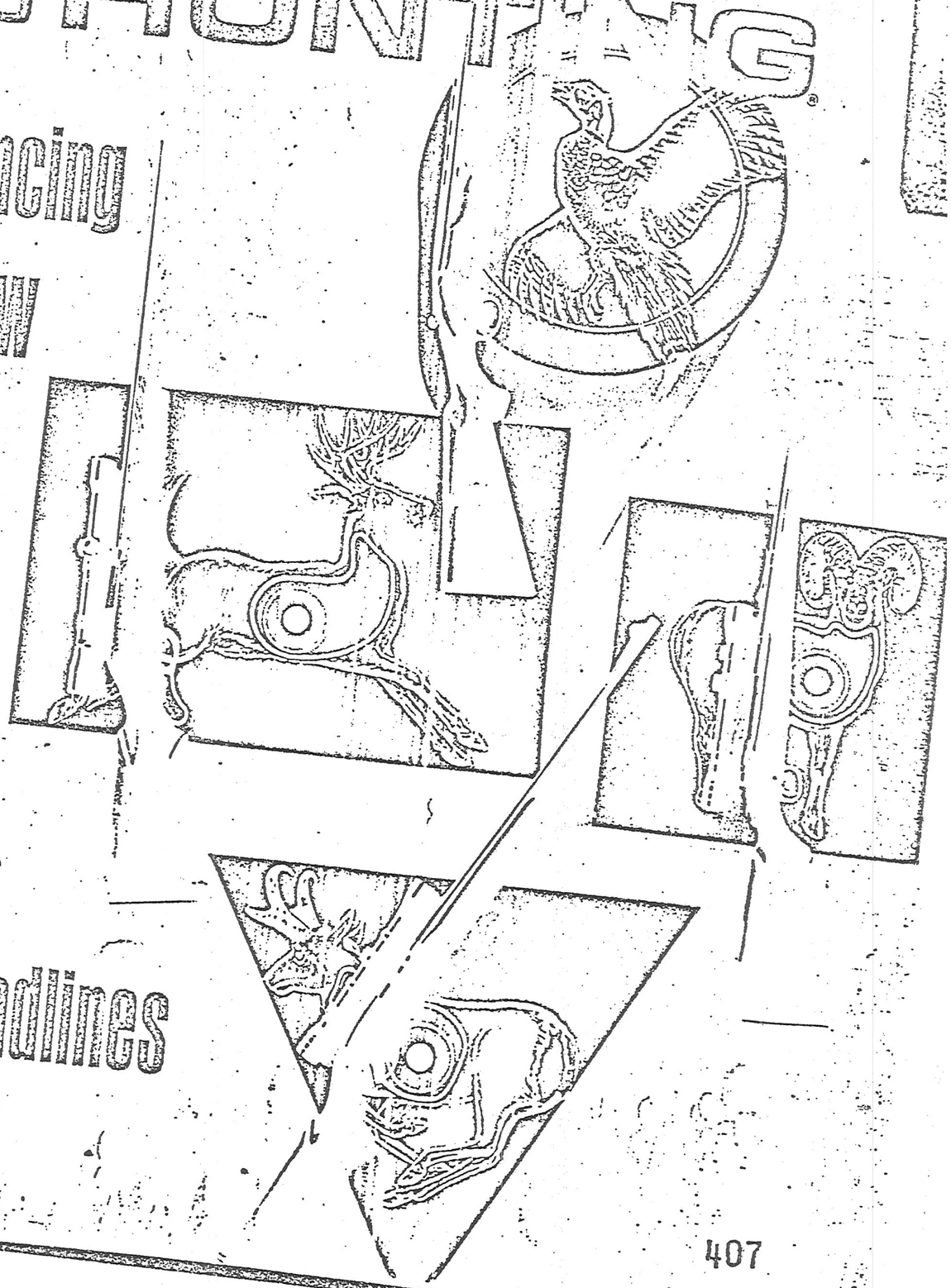
BOW-HUNTING!

NEW AMMO TESTS!

407

GUNS AND HUNTING

Announcing The New Guns And Scopes That Will Make Headlines This Fall



Fair Play for Cuba

Feb. 1963

INTELLIGENCE UNIT

Not for Publication

1. Albert Rayline
2814 Fulton
Berkeley 5, Calif.
1859 #2

2. Allison, G. I.
424 Rochester St.
Rochester, Pa 8303 xyz

3. Allison, Mrs. G.I.
Same as above

4. Aroner, Dale Miss
1414 E. 59 St. Rm 820
Chicago 37, Ill.

5. Aroner, David
108 Fletcher Hall
Ann Arbor, Mich
1886 2

6. Arms, Loria
2613 Bucanan St.
San Francisco 23, Calif
1983 xyz

7. Ashare, Charles
2121 Chalgrove Rd.
Birmingham, Mich.
1873 2

8. Ashare Sam
Same as above

9. Ashare, Vera
Same as above

10. Barker, Louise
5764 Harper Ave.
Chicago, Ill.
1884 xyz

Barnett, Arnld
2609 Hampton Ct.
Chicago, Ill.

Bader, Ingrid
Detroit, Mich.

Belfort, William
2820 Pleasant View Ave.
Red Wing, Minn.

14. Berkowitz, William
St. Johns College
Humphries 301
Annapolis, Md.

15. Bernstien, ISidore
Chicago, Ill.

16. Beatty, James L.
45 Longridge Road
Orinda, California

17. Bernstein Joseph
18644 Nansata
Detroit 21, Mich

18. Bernstein, Reva

19. Blumberg, Paul
1310 A Virginia
Berkeley, Calif.

20. Blyler, James A.
128 Catharine St.
Ithaca, N. Y.

21. Boslin Dr. Martin N.
1825 Pennsylvania Ave.
Baltimore 17, Md.

22. Batley Paul J.
1411 Kentucky St.
Barnes, Kansas.

23. Boyle, Richard D.
44 Sybee St.
San Francisco Calif.

24. Brading, D.A.
New Haven, Conn.

25. Bragin Joseph
202 N. Orchard St.
Madison Wis.

26. Brill, Dorothy
1732 W. Albion
Chicago, Ill.

27. Bruce, Lee
5216 S. Dorchester
Chi. Ill.

28. Bruce, Richard
401 N. Murray St
Madison Wis.

29. Burns, Ron
1441 Drummond St
Montreal, Quebec

30. Burghardt, Susan
5541 S. Kimbark
Chi. 15, Ill.

31. Brown, Benson
2426 Fulton
Berkeley, Calif.

32. Church Philipl E.
5747 University
Chicago 37, Ill.

33. Camarou, George
865 E. Market St.
Akron 5, Ohio

34. Cooper, Peter
128 Claridge Dr.
Corsopolis, Pa.

35. Chambers J. E.
6256 Davis St.
Evanston, Ill.

36. Chambers Mrs. J. E.
615 Davis Chicago Ill.

37. Chandler Keith
637 N. Rush, Chi. Ill.

38. Chandler Mrs. K.

39. Chapman Mrs. E.
127 N. Dearborn, Chi. Ill

40. Chapman Landon

41. Christman, Jerry
359 E. 56 St.
Chicago, Ill.

42. Chin, Frank
2468 Bancroft Way
Berkely, Calif.

also description of Activities (attached)

43. Davis, Roger
1330 N. Barcomb #4
San Jose, 28 Calif.

*44. Dinnaut, Hans
7625 Yates
Chi. Ill.

45. Drucker, Benjamin
Box 123
Woodmere, L.I. N.Y.

45-A Geitrude John
128 Calabrie Ave.
Coral Gables Fla.
(Clara Friedman)

46. Erfurt Jack
1106 S. Main
Ann Harbor, Mich.

47. Eisenberg, Peter
1226 Yale Station
New Haven, Conn. (owes $50)

48. Emerson Joan
494 Elm St.
New Haven, Conn.

49. Elsila, Dave
15186 Summer
Det. 39, Mich.

50. Eckins, Anne
414 W. Johnson
Madison, Wis.

51. Erenberg, Harriet
4907 Dorchester
Chi. Ill.

52. Erenberg, Naomi

. Everist, Robert
127 N. Dearborn
Chi Ill.

54. Fogy Betty
Chi. Ill

5. Fox Stephen
3921 Rochester
Det. 6, Mich.

Freundlich, Shirley
400 E. 33
Chi. Ill.

Fisher Mark
67 5th St.
Stamford, Conn.,

58. Goldberg, Peter D
207 Grange St.
New Haven, Conn.

59. Goldberg Noni

60. Garcia Bernardo
Pacific School of Rel.
1798 Scenic Ave.
Berkeley, Calif.

*61. Gilman, John
2851 N. 1st
Chi. Ill.

*62. Gourfain, Ed.
5200 S. Kimbark
Chi. Ill.

*63. Gourfain, Mrs Joyce

64. Gourwitch, Murial
c/o Brown
2426 Fulton
Berkeley, Calif.

*65. Green, Billie
3021 W. Sunnyside
Chi. Ill.

66. Gilbert James
Chi Ill. 8319 xyz

67. Goldstein, David
Brooklyn, N.Y.
36 Dolin Pl.
8221 xyz

68. Henscott, Paul
1400 E. 53
Chi Ill.

69. Harris Marylin
145 Broderick
San Francisco, Calif.

70. Hart, Mary
5450 W. Washington
Chi. Ill.

71. Held Frances
Madison Park Hotel
Chi Ill.
1938 xyz

72. Howard, James E.
Detroit, Mich
1994 xyz

73. Hughes John
Chi Ill

74. Himes Robert
692 W. Forest
Detroit, Mich

75. Harbington, T
New York

76. Harris Jay
163 Merrick
Merrick, Long I

77. Henderson, Lynn
25 W. 8 St.
New York. N.Y.

78. Henderson Mary
1834

79. Hester, Hugh
407 Ransom St.
Chapel Hill, N.C.

80. Hixst, Lester L. Jr
University of Maryla
College Park, Md.

81. Harrison Joseph
925 S. State
Ann Arbor, Mich

82. Kaugh Ketchford
5001 Dorchester
Chi. Ill.

*83. Kautt, L. E.
2156 Ester
Chi Ill.

84. Kautt, Mrs. Ollie

85. Kirsch Irving
Detroit, Mich.

86. Kramer Helen
218 N. Lake
Madison Wis.
1803 xyz

87. Kaufman Ruth
Chi. Ill.

88. Kelley John M.
751 8th St. N.
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.
1874 2.

*89. Kelley Marjorie
5724 S. Kimbark
Chi. Ill.

See also description of Activities (attached)

(3)

90- Kelley, Thos. E.
1813 2

91- Knapp, Stanley
1924 Middlehurst
Cleveland

92- Kramer Geo.
1031 Scrasdale Rd.
Scarrdale, N.Y.

93- Katz, Val.
3224 Middleshurst Rd.
Cleveland Hts. O.

94- Kye, Augustine G.
1614 Kentucky
Lawrence, Kansas

95- Kern Keith
21 Allen St.
N. Y.

96- Lambacker Jerry
8208 Stone Rd.
Independence O.

97- Lencer Jay
Daytona, Fla. 8322 1

98- Lencer Mrs. J.
8323 1

99- Landau, Saul
P. O. Box 2121
Madison 5, Wis.
(Fair Play Tour Leader)

100- Lapidus, Gabriel
300 W. Green St.
Urbana Ill. 1816 xyz

1- Lankelin, Arnold
20 N. Orchard St.
Madison Wis.

02- Mander, Wm
2330 Lake
Berkely 8, Calif.

03- Masters, Millicent
2520 Ridge R.
Berkely Ca.
1935 xyz

- Williams James D.
U. of Wisconsin
Madison Wis. 1840 xyz

- Meza Manuel
3623 W. 5th Ave. Chi Ill

105- Extra count.
Meza, Mrs. Manuel

106- Miller Martin
12860 Omile Rd.
St. Lyons Mich.

107- Mulner Anton
6242 S. Whipple
Chi. Ill.

108- Monich Francis W.
583 E. Jefferson
Det. 26, Mich.

109- Miksis, Alfons
Chi. Ill.

110- McKnight, Calvin J.
1207 Lincoln Ave.
Pitts, Pa. 1804 2

111- Mitwalli, Mustafa
139 Vermont
Lawrence, Kansas 1989 2

112- Mirell, Andrea
642 State St. Apt G
Madison Wis.

113- McKinley Laura
64 Birch Hill Rd.
Locust Valley L.I.N.Y.

114- Melov, Charlas
7810 S. W. 48 St. Miami Fla.

115- Melov, Rhea
1960

116- Mahoney, Constance
Rm 247 Victor Vaughn House
Ann Arbor, Mich.

117- Nearing, Helen K.
c/o Vaughn
3100 N. E. 27 St.
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

118- Nearing Scott

119- Neimer, Sandra
506 S. 3 St.
De Kalb Ill.

120- Neimen Shaden
1876 xyz

121- North Nora
Chi-Ill.

122- Nickles, James Robert
141 W. 23 St.
New York, N.Y.

123- Nickles, Mrs. J. Robert
1961 2

124- O'Conner Pat
6720 S. Ashland
Chi Ill. 1913 xyz

125- Orozco, Sean
303 W. North Ave.
Chi. Ill.

126- Pank Herman
2213 N Maplewood
Chi Ill.

127- Pfeiffer, Harry
2205 N. Long
Chi Ill. 1916

128- Pleasant Gladys
22 C 3 N. Tripp
Chi Ill. 1917 xyz

129- Pier Ray
45 Liberty
S. Lyons Mich 8302 xyz

130- Pardo, Mateo Jr.
620 Columbus Dr.
Tampa 2, Fla. 1866 K

131- Peroni Joseph
1639 Kent Ravina Rd.
Kent Ohio 1822 1

132- Peroni Patrick F
1821 1

133- Pleune Katherine
6042 S. Ingleside
Chi Ill. 1844 2

134- Reynaud, Simone
371.5 Baring St.
Phila Pa.

135- Roberts Nora
203 E. 27 St.
N.Y. N.Y.

See also description of Activities (attached)

INTELLIGENCE UNIT

136 Rodill Daniel
606 West Girad Ave.
Phila Pa.

137 Rodriguez Armando
5720 McMahon St.
Phila Pa.

138 Rodrigues Ramon
1965 2

139 Ramey Alexandra
Bennington College
Bennington Vermont

140 Ryan Rusell
c/o Edelstein
425 W. 21 st.
New York, N.Y.

141 Rigsale, Carl
1825 Turk St.
San Francisco Cali.

142 Robinson A. E.
2450 W. Old Plum Grove
Chi Ill. 1918 xyz

143 Roess Martha
5428 S. Ellis
Chi. Ill.

*144 Rosenshine, Daniel
19605 Argyle Crescent
Detroit Mich 1922 xyz

145 Rosenshine Nathan
1920 xyz

*146 Rossen Betty
5715 S. Dorchester
1924 xyz

*147 Rossen Jerry
1926 xyz

*148 Rossen John
1921

149 Rossen Mrs Louise
1923 xyz

150 Rossen Tom
1925 xyz

151 Rutherford, Robert
5737 Blackstone
Chi Ill. 1927 xyz

152 Rotwell Brenda W.
2312 Elizabeth Waters Hall
Madison Wis. 1868 xyz

*153 Saretto, Helene
5548 Kenwood
Chi. Ill.

154 Schiller, Barry
32-20 89th St.
Jackson Hts. 69 NY

155 Schoenfeld, Leslie
1305 Montgomery
San Francisco Cal
1982 xyz

156 Schulte, James
1356 E. Madison Pk
Chi Ill.

157 Schulte Wm
1930 xyz

158 Shaw, Edward
1057 E. Grand Blvd.
Detroit 7 Mich
(Fair Play Tour Leader)

159 Shaw Rita
(Not paid up)

160 Stevenson Ed.
Bathhouse U of C
Chi Ill.

161 Stevenson Joseph
1921 xxx exy

*162 Summer Angus
5401 S. Ridgewood Ct.
Chi. Ill. 1933 xyz

163 Summer Gus
1935 xyz

164 Summer Robert (Child)
1936 xyz

165 Summer Ruth (Child)
1934 xyz

166 Spencer Anthony
Chi Ill. 8325 xyz

167 Sausenoff Monica
2206 North St. N.W.
Washington D.C.

168 Sultzer, Steve
91 E. 3 St, NY NY

169 Silvers, Stuart
Box 1269 Yale St.
New Haven Conn.

170 Sparber Carl
1221 Tennessee St.
Lawrence Kansas
1839 1

171 Spence Jonathan
942 Yale St.
New Haven Conn.

172 Stahl, Fredrina
Coleman Ct.
New London O.
1830 1

173 Steinberg Beulah
9502 St.
Miami Beach Fla.

174 Sabaroff Arnold
18945 Whitcomb
Det. 35 Mich.

175 Sabaroff Tanya

176 Sabaroff Pauline

177 Silverfarb Daniel
3700 W. Outer Drive
Det. Mich

178 Shalinger Ernest
Antioch College
Yellow Springs O.

*179 Tannenbaum Doreen
Chi Ill.

180 Tarkington Roy B.
1749 Yale St.
New Haven Conn.

181 Tussey Bonnie Lee
3054 Euclid Hts Blvd.
Cleveland Hts O.

*182 Talan Harriet
6920 W. Forest
Det. 1 Mich.

183 Taplin Barbara
140 W. 22 St.
New York N.Y.

184 Taplin Allen

185 Vanderbeoven Joan
194 W 73 St.
New York N.Y.

*186 Weil Peter
Chi Ill.

*See also description of Activities (attached)

187 Ward Judith
76 Conklin Ct.
Bbi Ill.

189 Ward Richard

190 Wollman David
25354 Monica
Detroit Mich.

191 Wenkert Robert
Box 1932 Yale St.
New Haven Conn

192 Wilkins Robert L Jr
School of Mines & Metal
UMR Missouri
Rolla Missouri

193 Wilson Linden Jr.
5248 S. W. Humphrey Blvd.
Portland 1 Oregon

194 Winnick Wm.
1220 Chapel St.
New Haven Conn.

195 Wood Court F.
1028 Conn Ave.
Washington D.C.

196 Wahlstrom James
642 State St. Apt. G
Madison Wis.

197 Walser Dr. Christian
Int'l House Rm 636
1414 E. 59th St.
Chi Ill

198 Walter Jack
65 Lakeside Dr.
Rockville Center L I N Y

199 Walter Martha

200 Walter Morris

201 Walter Ruth

202 Walter Sue

203 Simeng Peggu Jr
6505 E. Goutzens Hall
Ann Harbor Mich

See also description of Activities (attached)

The attached information briefly describes some of the activit
of individuals in our area who visited Cuba in the month of Fe
ary 1961, and whose names appeared on the list you submitted t

4. ARONER, Dale M. - 6219 N. St. Louis Avenue, Chicago, Illino
your address, 1414 E. 59th St., Room 820 Chicago, Illinois,
the address of the International House at the University of
Chicago, where Dale was a student in 1960-1961. Dale is rel
ted to Rose W. and William H., same address, both of whom we
active in the attempt to integrate the all-white "Rainbow Be
in Chicago, Illinois, during the past summer months.

11. BARNETT, Arnold - address, 2609 Hampton Court, Chicago, Illin
Listed as the Executive Secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba C
ittee, and also as the Executive Secretary-Treasurer, in 1961
Attends all the local meetings of this organization.

26. BRILL, Dorothy L. - 1732 W. Albion Avenue, Chicago, Illinois,
Your Address - 1732 W. Albion Avenue. Dorothy Luria BRILL, A
Mrs. Elias Alic BRILL, came to our attention as associated wi
the Progressive Party, then Communist infiltrated in 1949.
Showed an affiliation with the Civil Rights Congress (Commun
also in 1949. Believed to have attended the May Day Rally of
Communist Party in 1950 at the Ashland Blvd., Auditorium. Me
of the International Workers Order, Lodge 465 in 1953, this o
ization, now extinct, was a Communist insurance group. Shown
the mailing list of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice f
the Rosenbergs (Communist spies).

27. BRUCE, Lee - 5126 S. Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Illinois (19
Your address - 5126 S. Dorchester (1961), AKA Leo SEGUNICK.
(This is the name he uses in present activity) Using both of
above names this Subject has been extremely active in left w
and Communist front groups throughout Chicago. Present at me
ings sponsored by the Chicago Council of American - Soviet Fr
ship, Civil Rights Congress, American Socialist Forum, and th
Chicago Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. As late
[illegible] as an appointed executive director of [illegible]

Continued from page 1.

29 November 1961

BRUCE, Lee, Resigned from this position on 4 April 1957 whe Communist affiliations were brought out into the open. Atter meeting where Harry Bridges was the featured speaker, under t picos of the American Forum, 19 October, 1959. Lectured on th ject, "How Free is a Free Citizen", in 1959 at the Circle Pine ter, Cloverdale, Michigan; an interracial resort catering to e liberals, Communists and Communist sympathizers. Attended and his car to transport people from the meeting of the Freedom of Press Committee meeting (Daily Worker Group), 12 November 1960. Attended a meeting, "A Special Worker Forum", featuring Joseph (Communist), and subject also used his car to transport people this affair, 12 November 1960. Attended meeting featuring Gus HALL (Communist), "Outlook for 19 6 February 1960.

35. CHAMBERS Jerry E. - 615 Davis Street, Evanston, Illinois. Your address - 615 Davis Street, Evanston, Illinois. Spoke at me "Report from Cuba", featuring Robert F. WILLIAMS, 23 February 196 Packinghouse Workers Hall, 4859 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Auspic the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Identified himself as a "free photographer" and took pictures of anti-Castro demonstrators, and Police officers detailed to preserve peace during a demonstration the Fair Play for Cuba Committee 20 and 21 April 1961. Elected Ed tion and Publicity Director of the FPCC at meeting of the Chicago ter, 26 April 1961, 32 W. Randolph Street. Took pictures at the Co unist Youth Rally, 1 January 1961.

38. CHANDLER, Mrs. K. - 1037 N. Rush Street. Your address - 637 N. Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois, AKA Muriel Jan CHANDLER, Mrs. Keith Arthur CHANDLER, Muriel Jane MC CARTHY, and Mur iel Jane BARBER, local addresses- 1563 Birchwood (1945), 1037 N. Rus Street (1961), 21 E. Cedar Street (1961). Librarian, Northwestern University (1945) listed on files of the Chicago Council of the Arts Sciences and Professions, February 1950. Born 21 June 1927 at Caney Kansas. Employed at the B and O Railroad in 1961.

40. CHAPMAN, Landon L. 1940, 127 N. Dearborn street, 1940, (office), 775 N. Eastlake Terrace - 1940, residence. 665 W. Barry (1948). Inter- national Labor Defense Attorney, December, 1940 (Communist), Attende meeting of the Progressive Party (Communist front), Wrigley Field, L September 1948. As an attorney, greeted Vito Marcantonio (Communist 1941. Progressive party candidate for Municipal Court Judge, 1948. Chairman of the legal panel of the Civil Rights Congress (Communist) 29 November 1948. Signed petition, "End Cold War", auspices of the Chicago Council of American Soviet Friendship at the Progressive Par Convention, 24 February 1950. Attorney for Irving Franklin (Communi 3 May 1950. Member of the National Lawyers Guild, 27 December 1950. Attended "Bill of Rights" banquet, auspices of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (Communist front). Attended American Peace Crusade Convention (Communist front), Coliseum, Chicago, 29 an 30, 1 July, 1951. Member of the Joe WEBBER Defense Committee (Comm- unist), 11 April 1947. Signed open letter to President Eisenhower, urging clemency for the Rosenbergs (convicted spies). Signed open letter to President Eisenhower, (Communist). [illegible]

CHAPMAN, Landon L. Continued, 29 November, 1961

financial support for the Freedom Riders., Sun-Times - 13 Jul

39. CHAPMAN, Mrs. Landon, wife of Landon L. CHAPMAN .

44. DIAMANT, Hans T. - 7625 S. Yates Avenue (1958) Your address - 7625 S. Yates Avenue., Chicago, Illinois. This card dates back to 1949 and has many entries in which his moto hicle was observed at meetings, demonstrations etc., of Commun front organizations such as the National Labor Conference for P Progressive Party; Robeson testimonial party; National Guardi Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, and the C group.

53. EVERIST, Robert - 1736 White Street, Des Plaines, Illinois. You address (business) 127 N. Dearborn Street., Chicago, Illinois, N article, "Lets Be Fair", on leaflet distributed by the Fair Play Cuba Committee, 19 June, 1961.

56. FREUNDLICH, Shirley - 3937 W. Van Buren Street (1955) Your addres 400 E. 33rd. street, Chicago, Illinois, Aliases - Shirley Gertru Grodsky, Mrs. Martin FREUNDLICH . As Shirley FREUNDLICH - Circulated Progressive Party petition - 1 Contacted by Rosenberg Committee, 1954. Had reservations for the National Lawyers Guild banquet in 1954. One file of the American Socialist Forum, 1955. On File, Midwest Committee for Protection Foreign Born in 1954. As Shirley GRODSKY: - Represented Progressive Party urging vote aginst the Broyles Bills, 1949. Signed postcard to Department of Immigration protesting the deportation of Vincent ANDRULIS (Comm- unist) 1950. Signed petition to end the Cold War, Progressive Part Convention, Chicago Council of American Soviet Friendship, 1950. Present to lend moral support to Aaron BINDMAN (Communist) at the racial disturbance at 56th street and Peoria, 1950. Signed post- card protesting the conviction of Edward SKRIVANEK (Communist, 1950 Presented a medal as leading signature collector in World Peace Appeal drive, 1950. Present at Mayor's office for demonstration sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, 1951. Attended the May Day Rally, Communist party, 1951. Listed with the Labor Youth League (Communist) 1951. Subscribes to the Daily Worker, 1951. Attended the Civil Rights Congress Convention, January 1952, Chicago. Ar- ticle in the Daily Worker about her visit to Cuba over the New Years week-end on a tour organized by the Fair Play for Cuba Comm- ittee, stating that "I think its a terrible mistake on the part of our government to do such a thing", Daily Worker of 1/15/61. (In 1961 most of her activity is centered around activities of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee).

61. GILMAN, John - 2851 N. 1st. Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Your address 2851 N. 1st., Chicago, Illinois (???*) no such address here. Executive Secretary of the Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress, 1955. Took the Fifth Amendment before the sub-Committee on un-American Activities, 1955. Appeared as an unwilling witness before the in- vestigating Committee to account for money collected for the Ros-

29 November 1961

GILMAN, John, Continued
bell Committee", Article in the National Guardian, 1958.

62. GOURFAIN, Ed. - 5200 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Illinoi
address: 5200 South Kimbark Avenue. Alias: Ed, A.S. GOURFAI
As Ed GOURFAIN,- On mailing list, Chicago Committee to Secur
tice in the Rosenberg Case. 1953. Attended mass meeting pr
ing the Till Case, Auspices of the National Associationfor t
vancement of Colored People, 1955, As A.S. GOURFAIN Jr. Mem
the Board of Diredtors of the Abraham Lincoln School, (Commu
1943. Attended Communist functionaries meeting, Ashland Bou
Auditorium, 1946. Chairman of the Fourth Ward Independent Vo
of Illinois, 1946. Candidate for Alderman of the fourth ward
backed by the Independent Voters of Illinois, polled 2,554 vo
1953. Dropped as a member of the board of directors of the I
pendent Voters of Illinois for left wing activity - 1947. Lis
on such left-wing, pro-Communist front groups as the Chicago
cil of the Arts Sciences and Professions; Civil Rights Congre
Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press; Fair Play for Cu
Committee.

63. GOURFAIN, Joyce - 5200 S. Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
Your address: 5200 South Kimbark Avenue.
Wife of Ed GOURFAIN - short story writer - attended the 1st ann
iversary of the American Peace Crusade, 1952. Attended meeting
of the Progressive Party of Illinois, 1952. On the mailing lis
of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Cas
1953. Attended the Claude Lightfoot (Communist), trial hearing
1955. On file with the Midwest Committee for Protection of For-
eign Born, 1954. Held meeting in her home for the Fair Play For
Cuba Committee, 1961. Reference for Mollie M. GARCIA, who rente
a post office box in the name of the Committee to Prevent War, O
tober, 1961.

65. GREEN, Billie - 3001 W. Sunnyside Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.
Your address - 3001 W. Sunnyside. - Sent greetings on the 20 th.
Anniversary of the Daily Worker, 1944. Signed printed card dis-
tributed by the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
(Communist front), demanding the release of Steve TSERMEGAS (Comm
unist), on bail; 1956.

83. KAUTT, L. E. - 2562 Estes Avenue (1950), 4606 N. Hermitage (195
Your address 2456 Estes Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 2456 Estes Av
enue (1958). Progressive Party Ward Committeeman, 50th Ward, 194
Identified with the Civil Rights Congress (Communist) at many fun
tions, during 1950 attended Bridges (Communist) Defense Committee,
meeting, 1951. While recently in Cuba as a guest of the Fair Pla
for Cuba Committee, he was punched in the face by an American be-
cause he allegedly uttered some anti-remarks regarding the Americ
form of government. Subscribes to the Daily Worker.

89. KELLEY, Marjorie, 1102 E. 46th street, 5724 Kimbark Avenue (1960)
Your address: 5724 S. Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, AKA
Marjorie Wright, Mrs. Leland P. Kelley, [illegible]

MOLNAR, Anton J., Continued.

ected position in these organizations, he appears to ha
of the most avid Communists in our area during this per
of the Communist and Communist front groups which MOLNAR
include the following; All Slav Day Congress, Czech Wor
ciety, the Southwest Chapter of the Progressive Party, I
al Workers Order #3221; State Committee Meeting of the
Party, Chicago Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professi
Day Rally of the Communist party, the Labor Youth League,
Hoc Committee of Chicago Trade Unionists; Chicago and Co
Citizens Committee; Midwest Committee for the Protection
Foreign Born, the Civil Rights Congress, Chicago Negro At
cil, American Peace Crusade Committee; All Nations Press
ittee (Daily Worker), the National Committee to Secure Ju
in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case, International Workers order
(joined in 1937), Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Pre
Chicago Joint Defense Committee to Defeat the Smith Act. V
ans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Chicago Committee for P
ROBESON (fund raising group in behalf of Paul Robeson), Pro
cial Committee to Aid Victims of the Taft-Hartley Law; Comm
for Defense of the First Amendment; Fair Play for Cuba Comm

120. NAIMAN, Sheldon, son of Max NAIMAN, attorney, Communist party
functionary in Chicago.

124. O'CONNOR, Pat - 6720 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.
Your address, 6720 S. Ashland Avenue.
Business manager of the Secularist publication, 6639 S. Ashlan
avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 1960. Attended meeting of the Fair
Play for Cuba Committee, May 1961. Active in picket line demo
stration against the Trailway bus lines, 20 W. Randolph street
to protest discrimination and segregation practiced by the com
pany in the South against Negroes, 12 June 1961. Assistant to
John ROSSEN (prominent Chicago Communist) at 208 N. Wells str
office of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 23 June 1961. Fa
Play for Cuba Committee functionary, 1961. Attended funeral s
ices for Mary MOLNAR, mother of Anton J. MOLNAR.

125. OROZCO, Sean, 301 W. North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois,
Your address - 303 W. North Avenue (same building).
An ardent supporter of the African-Ameridan Heritage Associati
Attended meetings of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and als
conducts meetings in his home for the Fair Play for Cuba Comm-
ittee, 1961.

126. PACK, Herman - 2118 N. Maplewood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.
Your address - 2118 N. Maplewood Avenue.
Subject is twenty-eight years of age (1934), married. Delegat
to the High Cost of Living Committee for the thirty-second War
Workers local #553. His Ford, 1941 Illinois license number #9
592, observed parked in the vicinity of the Chicago Stadium d
ing a Communist rally there in 8/20/41.

PFEIFFER, H. W. (Harry), Continued,

3714 North Fremont avenue (1942). True name is Johanne
PFEIFFER, Married, forty years of age, 5'7", 205# (1933).
Candidate for Alderman of the 36th Ward on the Communist p
ticket, 2/28/33. Arrested 3/30/33 for disorderly conduct a
Communist party demonstrations. Fine $25.00 and Costs, 5/1
Arrested an released in attempted hunger strike, March Demon
tions.26 July 1933.
Arrested 7/28/33 at 2014 N. Major Avenue for passing out han
Charged with disorderly conduct. Arrested 8/5/33 at 4537 Fu
ton Avenue, Disorderly conduct, Discharged 8/7/33 by Judge G
knecht. Candidate for Congress on the Communist party ticket
34; Daily Worker. Arrested 9/28/34 North Avenue and Mozart
Demonstration , charged with disorderly conduct. Communist c
ate for Reprdsentative, 25th District on the Communist party
11/3/34. Fine $50.00 and costs by Jury, 12/14/34, Judge Jona
the arrested of 9/28/34. Communist candidate for Alderman of
36th Ward - received 436 votes, Tribune, 2/27/35. Naturalized
under Johannes Hans PFEIFFER; took part in victory celebration
ade, 6/14/42 - picture in Chicago sun newspaper, 6/15/42. Gav
name as Harry FIFER, United Electrical Union member. Secretar
Progressive German-American Society, one of the sponsors of the
May Day Rally, Union Park, Chicago, Illinois, May 1, 1948. Ide
tified as a Communist by Carl NELSON, February 1959.Member of l
130 Plumbers Union wrote letter telling of his visit to Cuba; W
er, 2/12/61.

128. PLEASANT, Gladys - 1412 E. 57th street (1957), 2206 N. Tripp (1
Your address - 2206 N. Trip Avenue.
Wife of Roy Wade PLEASANT (Communist - deceased). Nee Gladys HE
was Mrs. P. RIMENSBERGER. Her Chevrolet, 1957 Illinois license
2354 was parked in vicinity of Alfred WAGENKNECHT (Communist) de
ication services, Waldheim Cemetery - 1957. Her Chevrolet, 1958
license observed parked in the vicinity of Paul ROBESON birthday
party celebration, 4/11/58, auspices of the Chicago Council of Am
erican - Soviet Friendship. Made funeral arrangements for her hu
band Roy Wade PLEASANT. Funeral announcements in the newspaper
asked that flowers be omitted, but that memorials could be made t
the Suburban Youth Council of the National Association for Advanc
ment of Colored People. School teacher in Chicago, Theodore Herz
Elementery School, 1 June 1961.

133. PLEUNE, Katherine (Kitty), 6042 S. Ingleside Avenue, Chicago, Ill
inois, 1960. Your address - 6042 S. Ingleside Avenue, Permanen
residence - Orange, New Jersey. Subject came to the attention of
this Unit in 1960. She has been very active in racial disturban-
ces, through picket demonstrations, in Chicago since 1960. Re-
fused to answer questions as to her affiliations in the Communist
party. Sentenced to four months in jail in Jackson, Mississippi,
and fined $200.00, on a breach of the peace charges, emanating
from desegregation attempts in that state, June 1961. Participa-
ted in "Wade - In" activities of desegregation groups in Chicago
at 77th street beach throughout the summer months of 1961. She is
currently attending many [illegible]

PLEUNE, Katherine (Kitty), Continued,

to the 1958-59 student register. Attended Freedom Rider
Student Peace Union Demonstrations, and Fair Play for Cut
ittee meetings during 1961.

144. ROSENSHINE, Nathan, Detroit, Michigan.
Supported appeal for amnesty of Communist leaders convicte
the Smith Act May 1953. Sponsory (honorary) of a Conferen
repeal the Walter - Mc Carran Law and to defend the Rights
eign Born, auspices of the Midwest Committee for Protectio
Foreign Born, February 1955.

146-147. ROSSEN, Jerry and Betty, 5715 S. Dorchester Avenue, Chicago
Your address: 5715 S. Dorchester Avenue.
Children of John and Louise ROSSEN, only recently becoming
in front groups.

148. ROSSEN, John - most recent address: 5715 Blackstone Avenue
John ROSSEN has been an active Communist, and active in Commu
front groups since 1940. He was organizational secretary of
Communist party of St. Louis, and a candidate for Mayor of St
Louis on the Communist ticket in 1942. Among his aliases are
ROSEN, Albert J. ROSEN, Jacob ROSENBERG: Seldon SPENCER, a
CIDER. It is believed he came to Chicago from St. Louis, Mo.,
the end of the 1950 season, when he took up residence at 2922
Racine avenue. Since then ROSSEN has held many offices in Com
front organizations, and has been one of the leaders in dessem
ting propaganda through the medium of motion pictures. Testifi
that he WAS a Communist while office manager of the American P
Crusade, Daily News (Chicago), 3/27/56.
INVOKED the Fifth Amendment when questioned by the House un-Amer
Activities Committee in Chicago, Chicago Tribune, 3/28/57. Beca
active in the Chicago Chapter, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, abo
October 21, 1960.

149. ROSSEN, Louise - 5715 S. Dorchester Avenue (Wife of John ROSSEN)
AKA - Mrs. John ROSSEN, - alias L.S. SPENCER.
Subject first came to our attention as the wife of John ROSSEN,
when he was a candidate for Mayor of St. Louis, Missouri, in 194
Has written many articles in the Daily Worker (Communist official
organ) since 1950. She is listed as part of the management of th
Cinema Annex Theatre, operated by her husband to show Communist
propaganda pictures, 1952. Louise ROSSEN has been active in mar
Communist front organizations since her arrival in Chicago. She
is one of the incorporators of the Maverick Publishing Company,
Inc., a newspaper which leans to the left in its writings. 5/1/59
Became active in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in October 1960

153. SARETTE, Helen - 5548 Kenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.
Your address - 5548 Kenwood Avenue.
Identified with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee for the first
time in February 1961.

162. SUMNER, Angus Jr. 5450 S. Ridgewood Court, 1961.
Your address: 5440 S. Ridgewood Court.
Subject active in the Socialist Workers Party since 1961. Sp

29 November 1961.

SUMNER, Angus Jr., Continued,

Elected Treasurer of the Chicago Chapter of the Fair Play F
Cuba Committee, 1960, (August), Throughout 1960 and 1961, h
has been active almost exclusively with the Fair Play for Cu
Committee.

✓179. TANNENBAUM, Doreen, 18 E. Chestnut Street (business), 741 No
Wabash Avenue (residence), Your address - Chicago, Illinois.
Signed Progressive Party petition, November elections, 9/9/5
Member of the International Workers Order, Lodge #484, Joined
May 1949. Born 1919. IWO (Communist Insurance organization)
On the mailing list of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justic
in the Rosenberg Case - October 1953.

✓182. TALAN, Harriet, (Trotskyite), 1956, Michigan.
Your Address: 692 W. Forest, Detroit, 1, Michigan.
Active in the Socialist Party during her time as an undergrad-
uate student at Wayne University, 3/2/50, Wrote article for th
"Socialist paper - "The Young Socialist", and became correspon
ing Editor for the same publication, May 1960, Socialist Worke
Party candidate for State Treasurer, according to the Militant,
9/26/60.

✓186. WEIL, Peter, - 5499 Hyde Park Boulevard (1961), Chicago, Illin-
ois., Your address - Chicago, Illinois.
Sponsor, Chicago Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, 1959. A
Photographer by profession. Attended meeting of the Fair Play
For Cuba Committee at home of Mrs. and Mrs. Aaron GOURFAIN, June
1961.

✓187. WARD, Judith, 716 Conklin Court, Chicago, Illinois.
Former address, 716 Conklin Court, Madison, Wisconsin. Judith
WARD's present address is 6106 S. Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinoi
Wife of Richard E. WARD; both made trip to Cuba last December,
1960, sponsored by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Richard E.
WARD has been active in pro-Communist causes since 1953. He vis-
ited the Soviet Union in 1954 for which he had much praise. He
was managing editor of the Chicago Maroon, University of Chicago,
student newspaper in 1953, and assisted in organizing a group of
college editors for the purpose of visiting the Soviet Union and
report on conditions there (1953)

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Sunday

DATE

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE
	I give to Philip Geraci III, 2201 GREEN ACRES Rd. VE-5-2696 $10.00 (Ten dollars) for bonds of the Cuban Student Directorate to be sale and he agree with me to sign both together. June 21/63. Carlos Bringuez Delegate N.O.L.A. Philip Geraci III	

TERMS:

Parish of Orleans
State of Louisiana

Adrian Alba
according to law, deposes and says: _____, being first duly sworn

I have been advised by Special Agent A. G. Vial, U. S. Secret Service that under the provisions of the Constitution I cannot be compelled to be a witness against myself and knowing that anything I may say may be used against me, I wish to make the following statement of my own free will and accord without coercion or threats and without promise of immunity.

This statement is a voluntary act on my part, prompted by my desire to tell the facts and I do not expect to gain any reward or special consideration by reason of having made this statement.

I am 32 years of age and I am married. I have six children. I am a part owner and the operator of the Crescent City Garage, 613 Magazine St., New Orleans, La. The Crescent City Garage is located nextdoor to the William B. Reily Coffee Co., Inc.

I have been shown this date a small photograph of a white male. I recognize the person in this photograph to be Lee Harvey Oswald whose picture has appeared in the local newspapers on a number of occasions. Concerning this man, I would like to furnish the following information.

A couple of months ago, I do not remember the exact date, Lee Harvey Oswald, who was known to me as "Oswald", and who worked at the William B. Reily Coffee Co., would come frequently to the office of the Crescent City Garage, and he would read magazines about guns that I had in the office. The magazines in question were, The Shooters' Book of Guns, Guns and Hunting. We have all types of sporting magazines in the office but Oswald always read the gun magazines.

I am interested in guns and so was Oswald. I had a Japanese 6.5 millimeter rifle at the garage. Oswald handled this gun but displayed no particular interest in it I had a Springfield, 30.06 (30 caliber) rifle at the garage also. Neither rifle had a scope. Oswald handled the Springfield but he showed no particular interest in this gun. I belong to the National Rifle Association and I had mentioned to Oswald that I had ordered a carbine through the NRA. He asked me if I could order one for him and I told him no. He asked me if I would consider parting with mine when I received it. I told him I would not.

Subsequent to the conversation about the carbine, Oswald continued to come to my office. He asked me on several occasions if I had received the carbine and I told him I had not. He never did talk about trying to buy the carbine any more after the first occasion.

A. G. Vial

A. G. V.
11-25-63

I did not know Oswald until he went to work for the William B. Reily Coffe
I only knew him or became acquainted with him by reason of the fact that h
came to my office next to the coffee company to look at my gun magazines.

He told me on one occasion that he would be leaving the coffee company and
had made an application at the Michoud Plant and that he expected to get o
He said if he did get on there, he expected to make plenty of money. I don
know the date on which he left the coffee company.

I never met any of his friends or relatives. It is my opinion that he had
average knowledge of firearms. [illegible] I cannot be compelled to
[illegible] against [illegible] and [illegible] that [illegible]
I have a high school education. I can read and write and I understand what
I have read this statement and I understand it. I declare it to be the truth
help me God.

This statement is a voluntary act on my part, pro[illegible] Adrian Alba
tell the facts and I do not expect to gain [illegible] cial con-
sideration by reason of having made this statement.

I am 22 years of a[illegible] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th [illegible]
[illegible] day of November 1963 at New Orleans, La.
[illegible]
La.

I have [illegible]
[illegible] Special Agent
[illegible] U. S. Secret Service
WITNESS [illegible]
Special Agent
U. S. Secret Service

Authority to administer oath : 5 USC 93

I am interested in [illegible] I had a definite [illegible] rifle
at the garage. Oswald [illegible] interest in it
I had a Springfield, [illegible] rifle
and a scope. Oswald handled [illegible] no particular interest
in this gun. I believe to the [illegible] Oswald
Oswald that I had owned a [illegible] U. He asked me if I would consider partner with him
on the [illegible] I told him no.
when I received [illegible] I told him I would not.

Subsequent to the conversation about the carbine, Oswald continued to come to my
office. He asked me on several occasions if I had received the carbine and I told
him I had not. He never did talk about trying to buy the carbine and I have never
the first occasion.

[illegible]

[illegible]
11-25-63

Parish of Orleans
State of Louisiana

Adrian Alba
according to law, deposes and says: being first duly sworn

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A. Alba

A. G. V.
11-25-63

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He said if he did get on there, he expected to make plenty of money. I
know the date on which he left the coffee company.

I never met any of his friends or relatives. It is my opinion that he ha
average knowledge of firearms.

I have a high school education. I can read and write and I understand wh
I have read this statement and I understand it. I declare it to be the tr
help me God.

Adrian Alba

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th
day of November 1963 at New Orleans, La.

Special Agent
U. S. Secret Service

WITNESS: Anthony F. Gennetty
Special Agent
U. S. Secret Service

Authority to administer oath : 5 USC 93

SERVICE ORDER No. 21E

ELECTRIC X RATE R-6 POWER RATE

INSTALL REMOVE TRANSFER

GAS X RATE R-3

INSTALL REMOVE TRANSFER

KIND OF BUSINESS

NAME LEE H. OSWALD RES. X COM. IND. G.M. PHONE NO

NEW ADDRESS 4907 MAGAZINE ST. APT. LOWER CENTER ZONE

ACCOUNT NUMBER ROUTE	FOLIO	SEQ.	REC-CH CODE	CHRG NO.	REF. CODE	MTR. CODE	REV. CODE	BUSINESS CODE	CUS. REC. CODE C	P	DISC. CODE	NO. OF O.D. NOTICES C	1	2	3	C.O. FOR N.P. C	P	NO. OF BILLS	MTR. READ SEQ.
18-353	6480	68																	

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ACCOUNT NUMBER ROUTE	FOLIO	SEQ.	REC-CH CODE	CHRG NO	REF. CODE	MTR. CODE	REV. CODE	BUSINESS CODE	CUS. REC. CODE C	P	CODE DISC.	APT. NO. OF O.D. NOTICES C	1	2	3	C.O. FOR N.P. C	P	NO. OF BILLS	MTR. READ SEQ.

RATE CODE	LOC. CODE	DIALS	K.W. METER NO.	D.C.	CONST.	EXEC. DATE	READING	RATE CODE	LOC. CODE	DIALS	GAS METER NO.	EXEC. DATE
			KWH. METER NO.	EX.	CONST.	EXEC. DATE	READING					

USING ELECTRIC GAS DEPOSIT

DEPOSIT DATE 5-9-63 NO. AMT. DEPOSIT DATE NO. AMT.

LAST ADDRESS 757 FRENCH ST.

MAIL CHECK - BILL TO DATE CUTOUT

METER IN	ON X	OFF AT METER	OFF AT POLE	P.O. ZONE	REASON FOR DISCONTINUING
NO METER	NEW WIRING	OLD WIRING			

METER IN	ON X	OFF	SERVICE IN	OLD PIPING
NO METER	NEW PIPING		APPROVAL	

ASSUMES BILL FROM

EXECUTE SET 10 AM EXECUTE REMOVE PERMIT

MAIN EXTENSION NO SERVICE

KEYS NEW ADDRESS OTHER SIDE STREET

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Light Pilot COLLECT DEPOSIT CONTACT NEW PARTY

EXECUTE AND RETURN ☐ Employee ISRAEL G. BORN MAGAZINE

VERIFY NEW CUSTOMER ☐ ISSUED BY DATE 5-9-63

METER DEPT. 407

FIELD ORDER NO. DATE TIME

METER DEPT. 407

FIELD ORDER NO. DATE TIME

CUSTOMER'S APPLICATION AND CONTRACT WITH NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SERVICE INC.

undersigned, hereinafter called CUSTOMER, requests NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SERVICE INC., its successors or assigns, hereinafter called COMPANY, to make
ry service connections, and to supply ELECTRIC and/or GAS service to Customer's premises on the following specific terms and conditions:
Customer agrees that such services will be furnished under the terms and conditions and at the authorized rates set forth in
CHEDULE _____, and/or NATURAL GAS SCHEDULE _____, or any amendment or revision thereof in effect in
therefor, on file with the regulatory authority and under such further terms and conditions as are hereinafter set forth.
Customer herewith deposits with Company the sum of _____ Dollars ($_____)
or the payment of electric service furnished, and the sum of _____ Dollars ($_____)
r the payment of gas service furnished, which deposits shall be increased if necessary to protect Company. Deposits shall be refunded after discontinuance
on notice by Customer that service is no longer required, less all amounts due for any cause.
stomer agrees that the point of delivery of the electric and/or gas service provided hereunder shall be at the point where Company's service wires and/or gas
e boundary of Customer's property where said service wires and/or gas pipes cross the boundary of the
rty) and that Company shall not be liable to Customer or any of his or her agents, servants or employees, or to any person whomsoever, for any loss, dam-
resulting from the said electric and/or gas service or its use after it leaves such point of delivery, except for any loss, damage or injury resulting from ac-
in service wires, pipes, meters, or other equipment owned by Company within boundary of said property, provided, that such defects are not caused by
or her agents, servants or employees, or by any person for whom Customer is responsible or over whom Company has no control.
npany is hereby authorized to install, operate and maintain a meter or meters and other equipment of suitable capacity and design to measure the elec-
service supplied hereunder. The location of such meter or meters and equipment shall be provided by and at the expense of the Customer and such lo-
at a place or places satisfactory to the Company. Company shall have free access to said meters and equipment at all reasonable times and no one
gent of the Company shall be permitted to remove or tamper with same.
wires, pipes, meters, equipment, etc., installed at Company's expense shall always remain Company's property and shall be peaceably yielded to Com-
nuance of service for any cause.
mer shall be liable for any damage to property of Company caused by any act or negligence of Customer, his or her agents, servants or employees,
on premises by license of Customer.
for electric and/or gas service furnished as indicated by the Company's meter or meters, shall be rendered monthly, semi-monthly or weekly, at Com-
erch" under this Contract shall mean the period between any two consecutive regular readings by Company of the meter or meters on the Customer's
dings to be taken as nearly as may be practicable every thirty (30) days.
er agrees to pay bills at Company's office or other duly authorized agency on or before the Due Date shown on the bill. If any bill is not paid by
e, Company may suspend delivering electric and/or gas service to Customer until such bill shall have been paid, but the exercise of such right shall
any and all other remedies otherwise available to Company. Whenever a Customer's electric and/or gas service is suspended on account of the bill not
ue, service will be restored on payment of the bill and a charge for reconnection.
er shall be responsible for all electric and/or gas service furnished under this Contract until discontinuance thereof, after notice by Customer to Com-
bills shall be due and payable on or before the Due Date shown on the bill. Bills rendered upon discontinuance of service shall be due and payable
r will not use any other electric and/or gas service in connection with Company's service without written consent of Company.
agrees not to resell or share with others service supplied hereunder.
pany shall not be responsible for any failure, shortage or interruption in the delivery or supply of electric or gas service, whether due to Acts of
, or other industrial disturbances; acts of public enemies; wars; blockades; insurrections; riots; epidemics; fires; arrests or restraints of rulers and
breakage or accidents to machinery or pipes; the necessity of making repairs and/or alterations to machinery or pipes; sudden, partial or entire fail-
natural gas wells; freezing of wells, pipes or meters; requirements of domestic consumers; or to any other cause, whether of the kind herein enumer-
in the control of the Company and which by the exercise of due diligence the Company is unable to overcome. Like causes or contingencies affect-
Customer's plant shall relieve Customer of obligation to take electric or gas service while such causes shall continue, provided that Customer shall
ompany in writing of such event. The Company shall resume supply and Customer shall resume taking such service when such causes or contin-
stomer shall have notified Company in writing thereof. The dates of such notices shall be considered as the time that such causes or contingencies
ctively.
ny is hereby authorized and empowered to cut off supply of electric and/or gas service and to remove its meters and other property whenever
or upon violation by Customer of any of the terms or conditions hereof, or of the rate schedule aforesaid, or to protect itself from fraud or abuse.
hall notify Company in writing of any change or contemplated change in the connected load of his or her installation.
ct is not transferable, except with the written consent of the Company.
s presently designated by the Customer are _____ and is subject to change by notice
mer and by the acceptance of such notice by Company, and in the event of such notice and acceptance, it is understood and agreed that all the
ein shall apply.
furnished under the terms and conditions of this Contract shall be received and paid for by Customer for a period of one year from the time
thereafter, until due notice of discontinuance thereof is given by Customer to Company.

S PUBLIC SERVICE INC.

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Customer

BASIC PAMPHLETS—14

10¢

The Crime Against Cuba

by Corliss Lamont

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11-23-63

About The Author

Corliss Lamont has long been known as a vigorous advocate of international cooperation and world peace. Ever since college days—he was graduated from Harvard in 1924 and took his Ph.D. at Columbia in 1932—he has worked devotedly for such causes as civil liberties, the rights of racial minorities, international understanding and the abolition of war.

Humanist philosopher, writer and teacher, Dr. Lamont was a staunch supporter of the League of Nations while it was in existence, and is presently a member of the American Association for the United Nations and the Foreign Policy Association. He is also Vice-Chairman of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and Chairman of the Bill of Rights Fund. He has traveled widely and has published books on philosophy, civil liberties and Soviet affairs. He has taught at Columbia University, Cornell, Harvard and the New School for Social Research, and is now lecturing and writing extensively about the causes in which he believes.

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Mary Redmer, Editor

THE CRIME AGAINST CUBA

by Corliss Lamont

I

Walter Lippmann, dean of American columnists, has referred to the Kennedy Administration's support of the anti-Castro military venture in Cuba as an appalling and colossal mistake. But the abortive April invasion was worse than that. It was an outright crime against the Cuban people; and it was also a crime against the American people, against the United Nations and against world peace.

President Eisenhower must share the responsibility with President Kennedy for this enterprise in international immorality. As columnist William V. Shannon said in the *New York Post* of April 9, 1961: "Back in late 1959, the Eisenhower Administration decided to apply to Cuba 'the Guatemala treatment.' That is, the National Security Council gave C.I.A. Director Dulles the go-ahead to organize the Cuban exiles, train a military force and plan an invasion of Cuba."*

* In 1954 Eisenhower's team of the brothers Allen W. and John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, engineered the downfall of the progressive Guatemalan Government headed by President Arbenz. This was accomplished through covert U. S. military and other aid to the anti-government forces.

On January 3, 1961, Eisenhower, partly in furtherance of this plan, severed diplomatic relations with Premier Fidel Castro's government.

In his 1960 election campaign, President Kennedy, on October 20, issued a special statement about Cuba, claiming that the Russians had established "a new satellite" there, and suggesting that the United States Government should help to strengthen the "democratic anti-Castro forces in exile, and in Cuba itself, who offer eventual hope of overthrowing Castro."

This statement by Kennedy aroused considerable misgivings among liberals and progressives, including myself, who had come out in support of his candidacy. But most of us felt that his tough attitude towards the Castro regime was political eyewash designed to catch right-wing votes. Subsequent events made it clear that we were guilty of wishful thinking.

II

In the early, pre-dawn hours of April 17, 1961, some 1,500 Cuban exiles and refugees—recruited, organized, subsidized and armed by the Central Intelligence Agency, a subdivision of the American Government—invaded Cuba. This army came in boats supplied by the C.I.A., with guns and tanks supplied by the C.I.A., and with fighting planes supplied by the C.I.A. The aim was to

secure a beachhead in Cuba, to trigger a mass rebellion against Castro, and to set up a Provisional Government which would then get official American recognition and aid. The U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff approved the military aspects of the blueprint for invasion, which was given the code name of Operation Pluto by the C.I.A.-Pentagon strategists.

The April 28th issue of *Time*, a magazine distinctly hostile to Castro, stated: "The invaders—all Cubans—were trained by the U. S., supplied by the U. S., and dispatched by the U. S. to carry out a plan written by U. S. military experts. President Kennedy knew D-day in advance and approved." To handle the anti-Castro forces, there were "six main training bases in Guatemala" and "two staging bases at Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua, and tiny Swan Island off the Honduran coast.

"In recent weeks, the equivalent of fifty freight carloads of aerial bombs, rockets, ammunition and firearms was airlifted into Puerto Cabezas by unmarked U. S. C-54s and C-47s, in such quantities that on some days last month planes required momentary stacking. During Easter week, twenty-seven U. S. C-124 Globemasters roared in three or four at a time to off-load full cargoes of rations, blankets, ammunition and medical supplies at the U. S.-built airstrip at Retalhuleu, at

Guatemala City and at Guatemala's San José airbase."

The U. S. Navy, at least, rendered direct aid to the expedition against Cuba. One of the Cuban invaders who later escaped to Miami writes in his diary, published in the *New York Herald Tribune* of May 5: "April 14—The flotilla is steaming toward our date with destiny. Two destroyers—I think they are North American—flank us." This information was confirmed from other rebel sources.

U. S. News and World Report (May 15) gave further details: "U. S. destroyers escorted the ships to within six miles of shore. A U. S. aircraft carrier was in escort, as well, but remained about thirty miles offshore. . . . The B-26s of the anti-Castro forces flew from bases 600 miles away. They were escorted by U. S. Navy jets which peeled off about five miles from the beach, and left the B-26s on their own."

As history will permanently record, the Cuban Army and civilian militia smashed and smothered the invasion within three days, capturing more than 1,000 prisoners. Castro's tiny air force drove off or downed the enemy bombers, and sank most of the ships that had brought the invaders to the shores of Cuba. The entire Cuban people rallied to the support of the Government, and no sign of an uprising could be detected. Thus the

long-heralded invasion to "liberate" Cuba ended in complete fiasco, with the Kennedy Administration that had backed this madcap venture discredited throughout the entire world.

The extent to which the U. S. Government was in charge of the invasion is further shown by the fact that just before it began, the C.I.A. hustled off José Miró Cardona, President of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, and the other leaders of this principal anti-Castro organization, to an isolated and abandoned airbase in Florida where they were held incommunicado. The C.I.A. then issued news releases in the Council's name, but without its knowledge.

According to *The New York Times* of April 26, these Cuban leaders "were kept from using the phone or from communicating with anyone on the outside. . . . Enraged, several of the Council members announced that they were leaving even if it meant being shot by the armed guards." Finally, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., President Kennedy's coordinator of Latin-American policies, and Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., another close adviser to the President, flew to Miami to calm down the Revolutionary Council. Apparently the C.I.A. thought that the Council leaders could not be trusted to be discreet.

Earlier the C.I.A. had also kidnapped seventeen anti-Castro volunteers, because it consid-

ered them too Left politically, and held them in a remote jungle camp in Guatemala for eleven weeks before and during the invasion (*New York Times*, May 7). This episode reinforces our general knowledge that the C.I.A., in lining up recruits for and organizing the Cuban expedition, was partial to right-wing elements, including former supporters of Batista. And the two "kidnapping" incidents together prove up to the hilt that the assault on Cuba was master-minded by the C.I.A., and that the Cubans involved, whether leaders or rank-and-file, were essentially captives of U. S. imperialism.

On the very day of the invasion, Dr. Raul Roa, Cuba's Foreign Minister, charged before the Political Committee of the United Nations that his country had been invaded "by a mercenary force which came from Guatemala and Florida and which was organized, financed and armed by the Government of the United States of America." Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson categorically denied these accusations and declared: "The United States has committed no aggression against Cuba. * * * I wish to make clear also that we would be opposed to the use of our territory for mounting an offensive against any foreign government."

Thus, as in the incident of the U-2 spy plane flight over the Soviet Union on May 1, 1960, the

U. S. Government was caught red-handed in the Big Lie. Everyone who heard Mr. Stevenson speak in the U. N. knew that he was telling a diplomatic falsehood; and it was one that turned out to be most undiplomatic. For only a week later the White House gave out an official release on the Cuban affair, saying that "President Kennedy has stated from the beginning that as President he bears sole responsibility for the events of past days."

The participation by the United States in a military assault on a country with which it was officially at peace was a dishonorable action totally opposed to the best in our traditions as a democracy. It constituted a cynical violation not only of America's ideals of international peace, but also of our laws, our Constitution and at least six international treaties, including our solemn agreements under the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

One of the neutrality laws violated went into effect on June 25, 1948, under Title 18, Section 960 of the U. S. Code, Annotated: "Whoever, within the United States, knowingly begins or sets on foot or furnishes the money for, or takes part in, any military or naval expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with

whom the United States is at peace, shall be fined not more than $3,000, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both." Sections 956 and 959 of Title 18 are also most relevant.

With President Kennedy's assent, the C.I.A. took such complete command of the Cuban invasion that it became in reality a U. S. act of war, if not *de jure*, at least *de facto*. However, under the Constitution (Article I, Section 8, Item 11) Congress alone has the right to declare war. Thus in the Cuban situation the Kennedy Administration—the Executive Branch of our Government—usurped the power of the Legislative Branch and went ahead on its own to involve the United States in military hostilities that conceivably could have led to a world-wide nuclear conflict.

The aggression against Cuba also was contrary to the United Nations Charter, Chapter I, Article 2, Sections 3 and 4. Section 3 states: "All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered." Section 4 requires: "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations."

Likewise the Cuban venture violated Article 15 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, signed at Bogotá in 1948 by both the United States and Cuba: "No state or group of states has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatsoever, in the internal or external affairs of any other state. The foregoing principle prohibits not only armed force but also any other form of interference or attempted threat, against the personality of the state or against its political, economic and cultural elements."

The American Government's disregard of the U.N., O.A.S. and other international obligations of the United States is in itself a violation of our Constitution, under Article VI, Section 2: "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and *all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land*, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding." [Italics mine.—C.L.]

It was ironic that just two weeks after the landing in Cuba President Kennedy, signing a resolution that proclaimed May 1 as Law Day throughout the United States, said in part: "Law is the strongest link between man and freedom,

and by strengthening the rule of law we strengthen freedom and justice in our own country and contribute by example to the goal of justice under law for all mankind."

III

The official reasons that the U. S. Government gave for its disregard of legal commitments, domestic and international, in the Cuban situation were that Premier Castro had created a Communist dictatorship in Cuba; that international communism had set up a base of operations in that country and was thereby violating the Monroe Doctrine; that Cuba—only ninety miles from American shores—had become a Soviet satellite; and that all this gravely threatened the national security of the United States.

An objective examination of the facts demonstrates that these charges against the Cuban Government are specious and mere pretexts for foreign intervention by means of force and violence. Nobody in his right mind can believe that the Castro regime, governing a little country with a total population of about 6,500,000—less than that of New York City—aims at military aggression against the United States. And Castro has repeatedly declared that he will work out the problem of the U. S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay through peaceful negotiations.

Since, therefore, Cuba does not represent any real menace to the security of the U.S.A., the American enemies of the Castro Administration are compelled to manufacture excuses for the most drastic action, including military invasion, against the Castro regime. These excuses must sound sufficiently plausible to delude the American people and world opinion. This explains the tremendous efforts—on the part of newspapers, magazines, radio, TV and the American Government itself—to whip up hysteria in the United States over the subject of Cuba. In this age, *nations as well as individuals can be victims of a frame-up.*

The revolutionary Government of Cuba came into power in January of 1959 as the result of an indigenous, non-Communist movement led by Fidel Castro to overthrow the reactionary and bloody dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista. The small Cuban Communist Party had long looked upon Castro as a well-meaning but blundering adventurer, and gave support to his 26th of July Movement only as it was nearing its final triumph. Throughout the Castro regime's brief existence of two-and-a-half years it has remained independent, while going steadily to the Left and experimenting with a socialist economy especially adapted to Cuban conditions and the Cuban people.

In this leftward trend Premier Castro's Administration was stimulated to a considerable degree by the hostile actions of the American Government and American business interests. Furthermore, when the Eisenhower Administration treated the Castro regime as a pariah and finally ruled out all American-Cuban trade, except in food and drugs, the Cuban leaders decided—with the very survival of their nation at stake—to fill in the void, especially in the absolutely essential trade in oil and sugar, by large-scale commercial agreements with Soviet Russia and Communist China. It was at this point that American Government officials, and most organs of public opinion in the United States, started to label the Castro government as "Communist" and to talk wildly of "the Communist bridgehead in Cuba" and "Soviet domination."

But it is important to remember that in our era former colonial or semi-colonial peoples throughout the world, from Indonesia in the Far East to Ghana and Guinea in Africa to Cuba in the Caribbean, have been winning national independence and at the same time setting up dynamically led republics that institute socialist programs in order to bring about rapid economic, social and cultural progress. It is essential to understand that when such regimes put into effect radical measures, as well as establishing

close diplomatic and economic relations with the Communist bloc, this does not mean that they necessarily are Communist-controlled or are becoming Communist.

As Mr. Bella Doumboya, the representative of Guinea at the recently concluded session of the United Nations, said in a speech on Cuba before this body on April 17: "States engaged in the decolonization of their structure always discover, and are appalled by the fact that their economy is not adapted to the needs of their national life owing to foreign exploitation. Single crop economies are an essential characteristic of underdeveloped countries. A revolutionary government, in order to foster comprehensive economic development, is bound to alter the colonial shape of the productive system if it wishes to foster national output and the industrialization of the country.

"Contrary to accusations of Communist infiltration which circulate everywhere as soon as an under-developed country engages in bold reforms, it should be known that the acts which succeed the assumption of power are the ineluctable consequences of a life of dependence and frustration and derive mainly from the paramount claim of people hitherto subjected to a feudal regime. In countries where the national economy is under the control of foreign interests,

misery and wretchedness is the lot of the indigenous population, all of whose labor power is occupied in the production of raw materials required for the continued expansion of the trusts.

"In the field of production, in order to facilitate new crops in line with the needs of the people, and to put an end to the exploitation of the peasantry, in order to call a halt to the inevitably catastrophic repercussions of this general situation on national output—in a word, in order to remedy the irrational utilization of land and bring to an end social injustice and misery, fledgling governments must always engage in historic acts which sometimes become the cause of ill repute for them."

Every word of Mr. Doumboya's address applies to what the Castro regime has been trying to do. If the American people and the American Government persist in misunderstanding the situation in Cuba and in other nations that have recently emerged into freedom, the effects on United States foreign policy and international peace will continue to be disastrous. For to ascribe home-grown movements toward national independence and socialism to some sort of Communist conspiracy directed from Moscow or Peiping not only vastly exaggerates the power of the Communist bloc, but also leads to pro-

vocative claims of Communist intervention or aggression when it does not exist.

As for international communism having achieved a base in Cuba, this is pure nonsense, notwithstanding the constant propaganda to the contrary in the U.S.A. In the pre-invasion months a rumor was frequently printed that the Soviet Government had already constructed missile bases in Cuba. Of course this was wholly false; and in any case the Soviet Union has no need for such bases, since through its advanced technology it could from its own territory extensively bombard the United States with inter-continental missiles. As Premier Khrushchev declared in his conciliatory message to President Kennedy of April 22, "Our Government does not seek any advantages or privileges in Cuba. We do not have any bases in Cuba, and we do not intend to establish any. And this is well known to you, to your generals and admirals."

On the other hand, the United States has its big Guantanamo base, and maintains scores of other military bases fairly close to Soviet Russia and China, often in countries bordering upon them. As James Reston wrote in *The New York Times* of April 23: "Turkey, for example, has been getting from the United States far more power than Castro ever dreamed of getting from the Russians. The United States power, including

even rockets with nuclear warheads, has been situated in Turkey for a long time, but the Russians, while annoyed by this fact, have not felt obliged to use their power to invade Turkey."

A flagrant attempt to inflame American public opinion against Castro is shown in the many reports published about the Cuban Air Force utilizing Soviet MIG jets against the invaders. *Time* even stated that some of them were flown by Czech pilots. That these stories were untrue is indicated by the United States Navy itself. A dispatch from the U. S. base at Guantanamo in *The New York Times* of April 20 states: "The sensitive radar on Navy ships here has picked up no trace of high-speed Cuban or Communist aircraft. Officials, therefore, are confident that there have been no MIG fighters in this area of Cuba at least. Nor has the Navy sighted any foreign submarines." This paragraph was omitted in a later edition of the *Times*.

During May, Senator Wayne Morse (D.) of Oregon, Chairman of a special Senate subcommittee on Latin American Affairs, reported that this body had heard "not a bit of evidence" that there was a single MIG plane in Cuba. According to Senator Morse, the Cuban planes that proved so effective in thwarting the rebel landing were of U. S. manufacture and had been sold to the old Batista government.

Castro's own comment on the make-up of his air force during the invasion crisis was, "Would that we had had a few MIGs in those days!" In any event the Castro regime has a right to purchase for its own self-defense MIG planes, or any other kind, from a foreign government.

Much of the American propaganda barrage against Castro has centered around Cuba's admitted lack of civil liberties and political democracy. This propaganda, in the first place, naturally fails to mention that the Cuban Revolutionary Government has rapidly developed full racial democracy, complete equality between the whites and the Negroes, who make up one-third of the population. Economic, social and political discrimination against colored people, a pervasive evil under the Batista and earlier tyrannies, has disappeared. As Joseph Newman reported in the *New York Herald Tribune* (March 23): "Castro and Guevara are literally adored by the large number of poor and humiliated Cubans, especially the Negroes. They see these two leaders as saintly and honorable men, dedicated to removing injustices and discrimination."

In two and one-half years the Castro regime has made far more progress towards unqualified civil rights than the United States, particularly in the South, during the entire 100 years since the Civil War began. Actually, many of the

Americans who cry out against "the Castro dictatorship" hate and fear racial democracy, and are scared stiff that it might spread from Cuba to the continents of North and South America.

In the second place, our American propagandists do not point out that the Cuban Government has a democratic mandate in the sense that it is supported by the overwhelming majority of the people. This support stems from the fact that the Government has brought to the workers and peasants—the massive legion of the underprivileged—a higher standard of living, release from economic exploitation, vastly increased educational and cultural opportunities, the promise of continued progress, and a feeling of dignity and freedom at no longer being in bondage to U. S. imperialism. Had the C.I.A., the American State Department and President Kennedy known these things, they would not have made the miscalculation that the recent invasion would set off a popular uprising.

U. S. propaganda, in the third place, leaves out of the picture any reference to the relentless political and international pressures that have driven the Castro regime to certain dictatorial actions and policies. The outstanding foreign factor here has been the hostility of the United States, including its far-reaching economic embargo and culminating in April's military assault.

That aggression was hardly the sort of episode that could be expected to encourage democracy in Cuba, or in any other country confronted by similar circumstances. And the Cuban Government was certainly justified in putting into effect throughout the island far-reaching measures on behalf of public safety. It is well to recall that the National Emergency proclaimed by President Truman in 1950 during the Korean War is still in effect in the United States and has been utilized constantly for the curtailment of civil liberties.

There is, in truth, a large element of both inconsistency and hypocrisy in the American Government's call for "free elections" and political democracy in Cuba. It never made any such demands on Batista when he was in the saddle; nor on a number of other Latin American dictatorships that have been classified as part of "the free world"; nor on various other dictatorships allied to the U. S., such as those of Pakistan, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, Franco's Spain ,Salazar's Portugal, and Chiang Kai-shek's Taiwan.

The real reason for the bitter opposition of the United States to the Castro regime is that it has put through radical social and economic reforms, nationalized the huge American property holdings in Cuba, freed the country from U. S. imperialist exploitation, established racial

democracy and instituted a planned socialist economy that is successfully functioning. Above all, the Eisenhower and Kennedy Administrations have been afraid that revolutionary Cuba would serve as an example for other Latin American peoples to follow, and that it would inspire dangerous ideas even among the population of the United States.

In any case, so far as democracy is concerned, history has demonstrated that a basic law or principle of drastic economic and social change is that when a progressively oriented revolution takes place in *any* country, the new regime coming into power may feel obliged to put into effect draconian legislation and procedures in order to ensure its survival and the success of its program. This holds especially when the nation in question—like Cuba—has had little or no functioning democracy in the past, is throwing off a reactionary bureaucracy or tyranny, or is threatened by internal counter-revolution and military incursions from abroad.

The principle I have just enunciated clearly applies to the non-Communist Castro government and its efforts to build an indigenous form of socialism geared to the welfare of the Cuban people as a whole; it applies to the various revolutions towards socialism that have occurred elsewhere in the twentieth century; and it applies

to our own American Revolution of 1776 against colonialism, when we were very hard on the Tories, some 100,000 of whom fled the country and suffered the confiscation of their property. In the chaotic and difficult conditions that faced the new American Republic subsequent to victory in 1781, we were quite weak on democracy and civil liberties, even after the adoption of the Bill of Rights in 1791.

It would be well for Professor of History Schlesinger to remind President Kennedy that no presidential elections were held in the United States until 1789, more than seven years after the end of the Revolution; that even then George Washington was unopposed for President, as he was again in 1792; that the theory of our Founding Fathers, as written into the Constitution, made no place for political parties; and that two distinct parties did not come into existence until a good twelve years after the close of the Revolutionary War.

The eminent philosopher, William Ernest Hocking, Professor Emeritus of Philosophy at Harvard, in his book *Strength of Men and Nations*, stresses a consideration that is most pertinent to the Cuban situation: "In the world-wide effort to meet the needs of under-developed regions, it must be realized that a degree of dictatorship is inescapable for the first steps. . . .

A people uneducated and uninformed, devoid of the habit of thinking out their own destiny, must proceed toward self-government under responsible guidance." And in such circumstances the people in general may well want "no gentle looseness of rein but a strict and determined command," just as midshipmen prefer a captain who "keeps a taut ship."

This discussion brings us back to the statement by Mr. Doumboya of Guinea that "fledgling governments must always engage in historic acts which sometimes become the cause of ill repute for them." As to such acts on the part of the Castro regime, as well as its obvious errors and excesses, the words of Lord Macaulay in his *Essay on Milton* (1825) are remarkably relevant:

"We deplore the outrages that accompany revolutions. But * * * the final and permanent fruits of liberty are wisdom, moderation and mercy. Its immediate effects are often atrocious crimes, conflicting errors, skepticism on points the most clear, dogmatism on points the most mysterious. It is just at this crisis that its enemies love to exhibit it. They pull down the scaffolding from the half-finished edifice: they point to the flying dust, the falling bricks, the comfortless rooms, the frightful irregularity of the whole appearance; and then ask in scorn where the promised splendor and comfort are to be found.

If such miserable sophisms were to prevail, there would never be a good house or a good government in the world."

IV

I said at the start of this essay that the U. S.-backed invasion of Cuba was a crime against the American people. This is true not only because it greatly increased international tensions and the danger of a horrible nuclear war, but also because it set at naught long recognized democratic principles and Constitutional safeguards in the United States.

In relation to Cuba, President Kennedy and his close associates acted as a tight little group of conspiratorial bureaucrats in violation of parliamentary procedures and the fundamental principle of the Constitutional separation of powers among the three branches of the U. S. Government. Prior to the invasion, Congress was not given the slightest opportunity to debate the Cuban issue; nor was it submitted to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, of which J. William Fulbright (D.) of Arkansas is Chairman, nor to that Committee's subcommittee on Latin American Affairs. However, Senator Fulbright, knowing about Operation Pluto in advance, almost alone among Administration leaders opposed it in a memorandum to the President.

Of course the American people as a whole had no chance to express their opinion on the question of Kennedy's plunging them into the Cuban maelstrom. As Senator Morse put it in a speech on the Senate floor: "There is grave doubt as to the legality of the course of action our country followed last week in regard to Cuba. . . . Freedom is worth too much as a human system of government for us to surrender any of our freedom to *a police state system in the field of foreign policy*, dictated by denying to the people the knowledge of the facts of their own foreign policy." [Italics mine.—C. L.]

Kennedy's Cuban adventure constituted an Executive action running directly counter to the pronouncement in the Declaration of Independence about governments "deriving their just powers from *the consent of the governed*." [Italics mine—C. L.] As Mr. David Wise, White House correspondent of the *New York Herald Tribune*, wrote on May 2: "If a major foreign policy action —carrying with it the risk of war—must be prepared in secret, then should it be undertaken at all? And a corollary question being asked is how far down the road a democracy can go in emulating the tactics of its enemies before it wakes up one morning and finds it is no longer very different from its foes?"

After the invasion as well as before it, the

Kennedy Administration pursued its policy of undemocracy, endeavoring to stifle a free and full debate on the crime against Cuba in Congress and in American organs of public opinion. The President arranged interviews with the highest ranking Republican leaders such as ex-President Eisenhower, former Vice President Nixon, ex-President Hoover, Governor Rockefeller and Senator Barry Goldwater. The aim was to secure Republican acquiescence in the Cuban assault and a bipartisan blackout on the whole business. In fact, during the first weeks after the invasion it was only Senator Morse who spoke out in the halls of Congress against Kennedy's reversion to "the law of the jungle," as he called it. In the press there was plenty of criticism about how inefficiently the Cuban attack was handled, but precious little about its unethical and hypocritical character.

In a talk April 20 before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, President Kennedy compounded his mistakes of the past by indicating that there would be new ones in the future. "Let the record show," he declared, "that our restraint is not inexhaustible. Should it ever appear that the inter-American doctrine of non-interference merely conceals or excuses a policy of non-action; if the nations of this hemisphere should fail to meet their commitments against

outside Communist penetration, then I want it clearly understood that this Government will not hesitate in meeting its primary obligations, which are the security of our nation. Should that time ever come, we do not intend to be lectured on intervention by those whose character was stamped for all time on the bloody streets of Budapest."

These fighting words seemed to contradict the President's pledge of April 12 that "there will not under any conditions be an intervention in Cuba by United States armed forces"; and they were everywhere interpreted as not only a threat to the Latin American allies of the United States, but also as a warning that Kennedy might set in motion unilateral military intervention to encompass the destruction of the Castro Government. It is no wonder that *The Nation* condemned this speech as "one of the most belligerent and reckless . . . ever made by an American President."

Developing further his undemocratic techniques, President Kennedy, in an address to the American Newspaper Publishers Association on April 27, urged the press to censor itself on behalf of national security. Angry at newspaper exposures of the C.I.A.'s cloak-and-dagger plot against Cuba, Kennedy asserted: "Every newspaper now asks itself, with respect to every

story: 'Is it news?' All I suggest is that you add the question: 'Is it in the interest of national security?' And I hope that every group in America —unions and businessmen and public officials at every level—will ask the same question of their endeavors, and subject their actions to the same exacting test." To buttress his position, the President referred approvingly to the fact that in these "times of clear and present danger the courts have held that even the privileged rights of the First Amendment must yield to the public's need for national security."

In this manner President Kennedy expressed himself as favoring the current tendency in Supreme Court decisions to weaken civil liberties by making sweeping exceptions to freedom of speech as guaranteed in the Bill of Rights. I must add that the goal of every tyrant down the ages has been precisely to pressure and frighten the individual into *self-censorship,* so that he will not dare to speak up and protest publicly on controversial issues. When this happens a spirit of conformity and fear engulfs the nation, as in the United States at the height of McCarthyism. And if America's organs of public opinion now adopt the President's recommendations, this country will indeed be in a bad way.

In criticizing the President's speech, the *New York Post* (April 30) stated in an editorial: "Mr.

Kennedy said 'no war ever posed a greater threat to our security' than the present crisis and that 'the danger has never been more clear and its presence has never been more imminent.' Such language usually foreshadows the suspension of civil liberties. That, of course, is not now the case; Mr. Kennedy explicitly asserted that he has no desire to establish the 'wartime discipline' under which the Communists continuously operate. Yet the surface impact and logic of his words is to encourage those who would create such a climate here." The *Post* was right.

President Kennedy's suggestion about newspapers censoring themselves aroused other strong comments in the press. Under the heading, "When the Government Lies, Must the Press Fib?" *I. F. Stone's Weekly* (May 8) stated: "The national interest in a free society is supposed to lie in the fullest dissemination of the facts so that popular judgment may be truly informed. It is the mark of a closed or closing society to assume that the rulers decide how much the vulgar herd shall be told."

In an editorial of similar purport entitled "The Right Not To Be Lied To," *The New York Times* (May 11) said: "A dictatorship can get along without an informed public opinion. A democracy cannot. Not only is it unethical to deceive one's own people as part of a system of deceiving

an adversary government; it is also foolish." *The Christian Century*, a non-denominational and liberal religious weekly, assailed Mr. Kennedy's proposals to the press and claimed that they "carried an overtone of panic."

To summarize this part of my analysis, the Kennedy Administration has dealt a heavy blow to civil liberties through its intimate involvement in the invasion of Cuba, its brink-of-war policy towards the Castro regime and the President's two unfortunate speeches of April 20 and 27. At the same time our Government has given new heart and hope to every right-wing chauvinist in the U. S. A., and to every frenetic, anti-freedom group in the land, from the American Legion to the John Birch Society.

Plainly, the attack on Cuba was not only contrary to American ideals of fair play and the abolition of war, but also to our basic self-interest as a people and a nation. For the Cuban debacle seriously set back President Kennedy's genuine endeavors towards international peace; and lost the United States an enormous amount of prestige in every corner and continent of the earth, including Canada and Latin America, and among our allies as well as among our acknowledged foes.

Joseph Barry well summed up the matter in the *New York Post* of April 23: "Whoever wins

in Cuba, we have lost. The Cuban catastrophe has become an American tragedy. In its first 100 days the Kennedy Administration has virtually drained its initial favorable balance in the world's books. . . .

"Everywhere our principle of self-determination has been compromised by Kennedy's defense of intervention, however limited, in Cuba's destiny, and the promise—which to the world is a threat—to intervene heavily should its destiny not be the one we prefer. . . . The neutrals of the world, from Nehru to Tito, have been shocked. The new nations of Africa are fearful of what some already refer to as 'American neo-colonialism.' From Delhi is heard the dismaying doubt that 'the New Frontier may after all be just the old familiar brink.'"

In a letter to *The New York Times* printed on May 13, Cyrus Eaton, well-known Cleveland industrialist, pointed out the international implications of the American Government's failure to obtain dependable factual information concerning Cuba: "If our intelligence on Cuba, only ninety miles away, could be so erroneous and misleading, how much better is it likely to be on Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union?

"From first-hand observation in Eastern

Europe, I know that our diplomatic personnel deliberately maintain the most limited contact with government officials and practically none with the common man. . . . By seeking out the most extreme anti-Communist elements wherever it operates, the C.I.A. has largely cut itself off from reliable and useful intelligence."

Meanwhile, the Soviet Government had taken a firm and consistent stand on the Cuban situation. Premier Khrushchev in his note of April 22 presented to President Kennedy a series of reasoned arguments opposing the American attitude: "You simply claim," Mr. Khrushchev said, "some right of yours to employ military force when you find it necessary, and to suppress other peoples each time you decide that their expression of will constitutes 'communism.' But what right have you, what right has anyone in general, to deprive a people of the possibility of choosing their social and political system of their own free will?" Khrushchev concluded his message by urging once more that the Soviet Union and the United States work through to peaceful coexistence, with stable agreements on disarmament and other international problems.

In the United Nations on April 26, Valerian A. Zorin, head of the Soviet delegation, repeated his Government's pledge to come to the aid of Cuba in case it was subject to military intervention;

and asserted that this promise "was given seriously, more seriously than the British pledge of help to Poland that helped to draw the Western allies into World War II" (*New York Times*, April 27).

As for open U. S. military intervention in the future to get rid of Castro, Senator Morse was correct when he asserted on April 24: "I say to the Senators today that it is my judgment that if the United States seeks to settle its differences with Cuba through the use of military might, either direct or indirect, we shall be at least half a century recovering, if we ever recover, the prestige, the understanding and the confidence of one Latin American neighbor after another. . . . Cuba is not a dagger pointed at the heart of the United States, but is instead a thorn in our flesh."

However, Cuba need not even have become "a thorn in our flesh" had the Eisenhower Administration offered economic cooperation and assistance to the Castro regime when it took over early in 1959. America should have been glad at that time that here was a non-Communist revolution in the Western Hemisphere with far-reaching social goals and with intelligent idealists leading it. Here was a chance for the American Revolution to catch up with and participate in the great social revolution that has been sweep-

ing the world during the twentieth century, a chance for the United States to befriend a struggling new regime and give guidance to a democratic reconstruction of the Cuban economy and political system.

Instead of grasping this unique opportunity, the American Government followed its usual policy of hostility towards a new order dedicated to radical social and economic reform, and did everything possible to weaken and undermine it. For the United States this was an extension of the attitude Walter Lippmann describes when he says: "We have used money and arms in a long losing attempt to stabilize native governments which, in the name of anti-Communism, are opposed to all important social change."

But it is not too late to retrieve the situation in regard to Cuba. Despite the American-supported invasion, only a week after it had been repulsed Premier Castro and President Dorticós said in a statement about Cuba and the United States: "We are willing to hold whatever discussions may be necessary to find a solution for the tension existing between the two countries and to arrive at a formula of peaceful coexistence, diplomatic relations and even friendly relations, if the Government of the United States so desires."

The U. S. State Department brusquely, fool-

ishly and childishly dismissed this conciliatory gesture with the rejoinder, "Communism in this hemisphere is not negotiable."

V

However, there is no necessity for this being the final word if the Kennedy Administration will reconsider the whole matter in a spirit of reason and in the light of what is to the greatest advantage of the American people and lasting peace. In my opinion, President Kennedy should take the following steps:

1. Issue an unqualified pledge that the United States Government will not at any time in the future undertake military intervention against Cuba, either directly or indirectly.
2. Cease all further support to those Cuban exiles and refugees, on American soil or anywhere else, who are planning another invasion attempt to overthrow the Castro regime.
3. Announce that henceforth the United States Government will respect in full all international treaty obligations regarding Cuba.
4. Arrange the speedy resignation from the Central Intelligence Agency of those top officials who had primary responsibility for the C.I.A.'s ignominious role in the Cuban fiasco. Also replace Adolf A. Berle, Jr., the Administration's coordinator of Latin American policies, who has

displayed an abysmal ignorance concerning Cuba.

5. Accept the Cuban Government's proposal for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Cuba.
6. Agree to negotiate the chief political and other problems that exist today between the two countries, including the questions of normal trade relations and of proper financial compensation for the American property nationalized by the Castro regime. [Congressman Frank Kowalski (D.) of Connecticut made proposals along these lines in a speech in the House of Representatives on April 27.]
7. Agree to submit disputes on which agreement cannot at present be reached to the United Nations or the World Court.
8. Lift the ban against American citizens going to Cuba, re-establishing in this sector the precious right to travel.
9. Send to Cuba a special fact-finding commission of distinguished Americans to make a complete, impartial study of the situation there, so that the U. S. Government will have reliable information on the developments that have taken place under the Castro regime.

Suggested References

In this pamphlet I have not endeavored to describe in any detail the immense progress that Cuba has made under the Castro regime. For information about this aspect of the Cuban Revolution I refer the reader to the following:

Books and pamphlets

Leo Huberman and Paul M. Sweezy, *Cuba, Anatomy of a Revolution*, Monthly Review Press, New York, 1960. Cloth, $3.50; paperback, $1.75.

C. Wright Mills, *Listen, Yankee: The Revolution in Cuba*, Ballantine Books, New York, 1960. 50¢.

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Sources for both internal developments in Cuba and the invasion of April 1961

Fair Play, bulletin of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

The Independent, 225 Lafayette Street, New York 12, N. Y.

Monthly Review, 66 Barrow Street, New York 14, N. Y.

National Guardian, 197 East 4th Street, New York 9, N. Y. (especially see dispatches from *Guardian* Editor-in-Exile, Cedric Belfrage, Havana).

New York Times, Times Square, New York, N. Y.

I. F. Stone's Weekly, 5618 Nebraska Avenue, N.W., Washington 15, D.C.

Petition to the President of the United States and the Attorney General, by American Lawyers, and supporting Memorandum of Law concerning the Policy of the American Government relating to Cuba under the Neutrality Laws, Treaties with Cuba, and International Law, New York, 1961. (Copies may be obtained from Mr. Jesse Gordon, 333 Sixth Avenue, New York 14, N. Y. Price $1.00 to cover cost of printing and mailing.)

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407

To: The Fair Play for Cuba Committee
New Orleans, La.

A J HIDELL
P.O. BOX 3001
NEW ORLEANS,

☐ I wish to join the Committee. Enclosed is my Initiation Fee of $1.00 and dues are $1.00 a month.

☐ I cannot participate as an active member of the Committee, but wish to become a subscriber to mailings. Enclosed find $5.00 for one year.

☐ I would like to have a more active part in supporting the cause of FPCC. Enclosed is my contribution for . . . . . _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone ___ State _____

D
AJH
11-23-63

407

LEE HARVEY OSWALD 112-723

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Residence	1907 Magazine St
Occupation	Mech.
Place of Birth	N.O.La.
Build	SLENDER
Complexion	RUDDY
Hair	BROWN
Eyes	BROWN
Birth Date	10-18-39
Age	23
Height	136
Height	5-9

RECEIVED
AUG 14 1963

Arr; 1st Dist 8-9-63 by Lt
Gaillot etc
Chg; Ord 828 MCS 42-22 dist
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Date Taken

Signature Lee H. Oswald

Bureau of Identification, Police Department, New Orleans, La.

430781

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NAME HAYDEL JAMES ABNER
(Surname) (First) (Middle)

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M 32 W

NO 272 COLOR WHITE SEX MALE REF.

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Place of Birth PLAUCHIUVILLE, LA.
Residence 304 La. Ave. BUNKIE, LA.
Occupation SALEMAN
Complexion FAIR
Hair BROWN
Date of Birth NOV. 11, 1910
Amps, Scars, Marks

Age 44
Height 6' 1"
Weight 170
Eyes BROWN
Build SLENDER

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Address HOUMA, LA.
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Parish of TERREBONNE
Arrested by POLICE DEPT.
Charge INDESCENT EXPOSURE
Disposition of Case $ 7.50 or 20 Days PAID FIN
Prisoner's Signature

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LEFT HAND | L. THUMB | R. THUMB | RIGHT HAND | FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY

Date impressions taken 1-6-55

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE
Bureau of Identification
BATON ROUGE

(Signature of official taking prints)

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ALIAS Haydell, A. J.

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FORM W-4 (Rev. July 1961)
U. S. Treasury Department
Internal Revenue Service

EMPLOYEE'S WITHHOLDING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE

Print full name LEE H. OSWALD

Print home address 757 Front St. City New Orleans Zone ..... State La.

Social Security Account Number 433-54-

EMPLOYEE: File this form with your employer. Otherwise, he must withhold U. S. income tax from your wages without exemption.

EMPLOYER: Keep this certificate with your records. If the employee is believed to have claimed too many exemptions, the District Director should be so advised.

HOW TO CLAIM YOUR WITHHOLDING EXEMPTIONS

1. If SINGLE, and you claim an exemption, write the figure "1" .....
2. If MARRIED, one exemption each is allowable for husband and wife if not claimed on another certificate.
   (a) If you claim both of these exemptions, write the figure "2"
   (b) If you claim one of these exemptions, write the figure "1"
   (c) If you claim neither of these exemptions, write "0" 2
3. Exemptions for age and blindness (applicable only to you and your wife but not to dependents):
   (a) If you or your wife will be 65 years of age or older at the end of the year, and you claim this exemption, write "1"; if both will be 65 or older, and you claim both of these exemptions, write "2" .....
   (b) If you or your wife are blind, and you claim this exemption, write the figure "1"; if both are blind, and you claim both of these exemptions, write the figure "2" .....
4. If you claim exemptions for one or more dependents, write the number of such exemptions. (Do not claim exemption for a dependent unless you are qualified under instruction 4 on other side.) 1
5. Add the number of exemptions which you have claimed above and write the total 3
6. Additional withholding per pay period under agreement with employer. See Instruction 1 ..... $.....

I CERTIFY that the number of withholding exemptions claimed on this certificate does not exceed the number to which I am entitled.

(Date) May 16, 1963 (Signed) Lee H. Oswald

OSWALD (LAST NAME) LEE (FIRST NAME) H. (MIDDLE NAME)

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYEES

1. Report at once to your supervisor all injuries no matter how slight.
2. Be thoughtful and orderly in your conduct. Many injuries are the result of "horseplay" and fooling.
3. Always use the safety devices which are provided by the company for your protection.
4. Report to your supervisor any conditions or practices which appear to be unsafe.
5. Employees should, at all times, do everything possible to avoid getting hurt, and avoid injuring any other employee.
6. Be safety conscious and give your supervisor any suggestions you have for improving safety measures or devices

I have (read) — (had explained to me) and will observe the SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS set forth above.

Signature Lee H. Oswald Date May 21, 63

I have reviewed these instructions with the employee and outlined the safe practices to be followed on the work assigned.

Supervisor ..... Department .....

L.P. 542

The best safety device is a CAREFUL WORKER

EASTLAND COMMITTEE REPORTS

Seasoned Commies Pushing Fair Play For Cuba Group

Friday, August 13, 1971 The Clarion-Le

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Seasoned Communists on the local level apparently have been assigned to push the organization Fair Play for Cuba Committee chapters in many American cities and colleges. Chairman James O. Eastland of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee said in releasing latest printed hearings on the organizations.

"We have established that the operation of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee on the national level is substantially Communist-directed and Communist - dominated," Senator Eastland said. "Now it is becoming evident that Communist Party members across the nation have been directed to apply their talents to building up this front which seeks to advance the cause of Communism in Latin America. The non-Communist dupes who have joined this organization should realize that the Communist International hopes to take over Latin America because it is the most feasible way to strike at the United States."

The hearings are published under the title of "Part 3, Fair Play for Cuba Committee," and include the testimony of seven officials and members of the Detroit chapter of FPCC, as well as that of Detective Stanley Kowalski of the Detroit Police Department.

TESTIMONY RELEASED

Part of the testimony was taken in closed session and is being released for the first time.

Vice - Chairman Thomas J. Dodd, D-Conn., presided as acting chairman and Senator Kenneth Keating, R-N. Y., participated in the questioning.

During the hearings, Detective Kowalski said that Joseph Bernstein, a member of the Detroit FPCC, had been identified in a congressional hearing as a "ranking officer in the Communist Party of Michigan." Both Bernstein and his wife, Reva, who also testified, invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked if they were members of the Communist Party.

Kowalski's testimony identified another witness, David Wellman, as "the son of Sol and Miguela Wellman, two active Communist Party members in the city of Detroit." Wellman declined to answer by using the Fifth Amendment when asked by the subcommittee if he was a Communist Party member.

Nathan Rosenshine also invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked about Communist Party membership during his testimony, but at the end of his appearance on the witness stand read a statement denying that he was a member of the Communist Party.

TAKES 5TH

The subcommittee also questioned Edward Shaw, Mid - West regional director of FPCC and chairman of the Detroit chapter of that organization. Detective Kowalski identified Shaw as a member of the Socialist Workers Party. Shaw took the Fifth Amendment when asked if he was a member of the Communist Party.

During the closed session portion of Shaw's testimony he repeatedly interrupted and quarreled with Senators Dodd and Keating and Chief Counsel J. G. Sourwine.

Senator Dodd told Sh was "the most difficult have ever seen in my hero. We have never such trouble with wi ness. . ."

Three witnesses, Mrs. Bernstein, and Sherrod, attempted statements during ti mony, but withdrew th asked by Senator E swear that the statem true. Senator Keating the Bernstein and Sh ments.

Only one of the wi sociated with the FP freely without reser Fifth Amendment. L tin Miller, who said h a member of the Party.

Fair Play for Labor Workers

Sen. Humphrey Wants "African Freedom Day"

Hamilton Up in NYC

Robert Kennedy, Bill W[illegible] Speak at Fair Play for [illegible]

NAACP PREDICTS RECORD TURNOUT AT 1964 CONEAB

October 3, 1961

EUTIMIO DURAN - Social Worker - Board of Education

WILLIAM N. FLEMING - Independant Journalist

HAROLD V. KNIGHT - Executive Secretary - American Civil Union

MILTON (CELIA) LITMAN - Attorney

WALTER LOVELACE - Director - University of Colorado ExtensionCenter

CHARLES S. MILLIGAN - Formerly connected with Iliff Theol School at Denver University

R. FRANKLIN TERRY - Pastor Christ Methodist Church

Other names mentioned in the news account are probably Boulder citizens and unknown to this Division.

HARRY K. NIER JR - White/Male - Born 8-13-1925- is a local atto he first came to our attention in June 1956, when he defended DAVID and ANN EAKINS both of whom were subpoenaed to appear before the HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE which was conducting hearings in Denver at that tim

EUGENE LAWRENCE DEIKMAN - White/Male - Born 11-27-1927- is a local attorney - is known to be associated with New York Attorney NATHA WITT in defending accused Communists.

NORMAN LEONARD HODGETT - White/Male - Born 8-12-1931- alleged to be connected with the "YOUNG SOCIALIST" a New York Newspaper described as "left wing" - Member of the NAACP and a Member of a "Pacifist Group".

T.E. "DUKE" ROBERTSON - Is believed to be THOMAS EARL ROBERTSON JR White/Male - Born 3-7-1925- in addition to his connection with F.P.C.C. he is believe associated with PHILLIP ISELY in a group known as COMMITTEE FOR A WORLD CONSTITUTIO or CAMPAIGN FOR A WORLD CONSTITUTION.

This Division has no evidence or information linking any Boulder citizens with F.P.C.C. other than what is contained in the several news accounts enclosed with this letter.

0315 No. 45

RECORD OF Correspondence, Reports Documents, Telephone Conversations, Oral Interviews and conversations	CO-2-34,030 Re: Lee Harvey Oswald Assassination of President

Date & Time Received: 12-9-63

Received by: eed

Received from: New Orleans (via CO Mail)

Comments (Brief summary of Document conversation, etc.)

* Activities of Lee H. Oswald while living in New Orleans

M/R New Orleans 12-3-63 (22 pages)

Summarizing much of the investigation conducted by the NO office

Attachments:
- Retail Credit Report
- Application for Employment
- Covers of "The Shooters' Book of Guns"
- List of Members, FPC
- Copy of receipt signed by Bringuier & Geraci
- Copy of statement signed by Alba
- Photostat of Service No. 21575 (NO Publ Serv)
- Photos. of Remove ORDER ~~XXXXXXXXXXX~~ 86019 (NOPSI)
- Basic Pamphlets -Crime against Cuba
- *Lit. List - Prices - FPCC (Dallas)
- FPCC appl. form stamped A. J. Hidell
- *Window envelope bearing ret add Box 877 Austin
- *Pamphlet of FPCC entitled Drums of War (Dallas)
- Photos. fingerprint card Lee Harvey Oswald
- Photos. fingerprint card James Abner Haydel
- FBI transcript of crim record

**Copy Lee H. Oswald W2 Form dtd 5-10-63 & Safety Instr. To Employees dtd 5-2
**List of Names dtd 10-3-61 attached to two copies of news item re FPCC appearing in Clarion-Ledger
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald. Aff CO-2-15344
**Names & activities of individuals who visited Cuba in Feb. 1961 Rpt 3/21/60 New Haven
* Not attached when indexed

Information Passed for Action to:
** Attached but not listed

No Action Necessary ☐

407

Form No. 1888 (Revised)
MEMORANDUM REPORT
(7-1-50)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

407

ORIGIN FIELD | OFFICE New Orleans, La. | FILE NO. CO-2-34,030

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Assassination of the President	Investigation Continued	Assassination of President John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald
INVESTIGATION MADE AT New Orleans, La.	PERIOD COVERED November 22, 1963 December 2, 1963	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA's A. G. Vial; Anthony E. Gerrets; Roger Counts, and SAIC John W. Rice		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

As best as can be determined at the present time, Lee Harvey Oswald arrived in New Orleans from Texas on 4/26/63. During the course of the investigation, various relatives of the subject were interviewed as were a former employer, Wm. B. Reily Coffee Co., Inc. and employees of this company.

A former schoolmate of the subject was interviewed in addition to a number of people who came into contact with him.

Checks were made with the Retailers Commercial Agency, Inc. in the names, Lee Harvey Oswald, A. J. Hidell, Alek or Alex Hidell, Fair Play for Cuba and other names. Only the subject was of record. A check was made at the New Orleans Public Service in the names, Lee Harvey Oswald, A. J. Hidell, Alek or Alex Hidell and Fair Play for Cuba. Only Oswald was of record at 4907 Magazine St., City.

A check was also made at the New Orleans Better Business Bureau in the various names with negative results.

The New Orleans Office, La. State Unemployment Agency, furnished records to this office through the local FBI Office with reference to a claim filed by Oswald against the State of Texas.

Other agents of this office are in the process of preparing reports as to investigation as conducted by them.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief	Orig. & 2 cc's w/attach.	A. G. Vial SPECIAL AGENT	12/3/63
Dallas	2 cc's w/attach.	APPROVED 407	DATE
San Antonio	1 cc		12/3/63
New York	1 cc	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
Newark	1 cc		
New Orleans	2 cc's		

FOR USE ON PLAIN PAPER

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

At 1:00 A. M. on 11-23-63 called the First District, NOPD, and attempted to contact Lt. W. Gaillot, Ptn. F. Hayward, or Ptn. F. Wilson, as they had arrested Lee Harvey Oswald on 8-9-63. None of them was available for interview.

Desk Sgt. Roger Bacon, First District, advised that Oswald had been interviewed by Lt. Martello, who was formerly assigned to the Intelligence Unit, NOPD, but who was then assigned to the First District. Further, that Lt. Martello had gone off duty at 11:00 P. M., 11-22-63, and could probably be contacted at his home, telephone number UN 1-9397.

A phone call was made to Lt. Martello's home but he was not available. At 2:30 A. M. another phone call was made to Lt. Martello's home and he furnished the following information:

He had interviewed Oswald either on a Saturday or Sunday morning with reference to Oswald's arrest on 8-9-63. Oswald had furnished his date of birth as 10-18-38; said he had served three years in the U. S. Marine Corps and claimed he received an honorabl discharge on 9-17-59 at the Marine Air Station, El Toro, Santa Anna, Calif. Oswald had stated he was married to the former Marino Prossa but later said his wife's name was Marino Trossakaya and that she was an alien M-1. He said he and his wife had one child, June Lee Oswald, 17 months of age, and they had been living at 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans, for about four months. Prior to coming to New Orleans, Oswald claimed he had lived at 4709 Mercedes St., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Oswald claimed his mother's name was Margaret Oswald, address not known, and that his father was Robert Lee Oswald, deceased. He said he had two brothers, Robert Oswald, who lived in Ft. Worth, Texas, and John Oswald, who lived in Arlington, Texas.

Oswald claimed he had attended the Beauregard School, New Orleans; Warren Easton High School, New Orleans; and a grammar school, Riegiala-West, in Ft. Worth. He furnished his Social Security No. as 433-54-3937 and his Selective Service No. as 41-114-39532.

Oswald claimed he had become interested in Fair Play for Cuba organization in Los Angeles, California, during 1958, while he was in the U. S. Marine Corps. In addition, Oswald had claimed there were about 35 members of the Fair Play for Cuba organization in New Orleans at the time, but declined to furnish any names.

Lt. Martello said that at the time of Oswald's arrest, he had various pamphlets in his possession and these had been kept by Lt. Martello. He said he would turn them over to this office if we so desired. He also stated that before being transferred to the First District, he had been assigned to the Intelligence Division, NOPD, for about two years and that during this time he became familiar with various Communist front organizations.

He said that an address in the 1100 block of Pine St., New Orleans, seemed to be the center of activity in New Orleans for various Communistic type front organizations. He said that a Dr. Reissman, a professor at Tulane University, lived at the Pine St. address where numerous meetings were held. He said he had learned from one of his

sources that Dr. James Dombroski was seen on several occasions at the home of Dr. Reissman and at the home of a neighbor of Dr. Reissman, name unknown, who is also supposed to be a professor at Tulane University. Dr. Reissman, the unknown professc and Dr. Dombroski were all said to be active in the integration movement in New Orle

Dr. Dombroski is said to have migrated to the United States from Poland. In 1956 Senator Eastland had held hearings in New Orleans and during these hearings a person named Paul Crouch had allegedly identified Dr. Dombroski as a top member of the Communist Party in the South, along with Myles Horton, Mt. Eagle Folk School, Mt. Eagle Tenn.

Lt. Martello said he had asked Oswald where meetings for members of the Fair Play fo Cuba organization were held and Oswald had replied at various places in New Orleans. He said he had asked him if any of the meetings were held on Pine St. and Oswald had replied in the affirmative. He said he had asked him if he was acquainted with Dr. Reissman and Oswald replied he was. He said he had also asked him if he knew Dr. Dombroski and Oswald evaded the question and never did answer it.

He said although Oswald refused to furnish the names of any of the 35 members of the Fair Play for Cuba group in New Orleans, Oswald had admitted that this group met abou once each month.

Lt. Martello said there was a group in New Orleans organized under the name of the New Orleans Council for Peaceful Alternatives, and that Reissman was affiliated with this group, as were two attorneys, Ben E. Smith and Bruce C. Waltzer, Waltzer being a law partner of Smith. Further, that when Dr. Dombroski appeared before the Eastland Committee in New Orleans in 1956, Bruce C. Waltzer represented Dombroski.

Lt. Martello recalled that when Oswald was arrested on 8-9-63, Oswald's aunt, name and address not recalled, later determined to be Mrs. John Murrett, 757 French St., New Orleans, had called at the First District Police Station to inquire as to the reason for his arrest and after being informed that he had been distributing literature which was Pro-Castro, she refused to assist Oswald in any way.

This same aunt had told Lt. Martello that Oswald had married a Russian girl after he had defected to Russia. As a result of the information furnished by the aunt, Lt. Martello said he had re-interviewed Oswald while he was still in Jail and obtained the following information:

Oswald was a Lutheran by religion and he worked at the William B. Reily Coffee Co., Inc., 640 Magazine St., New Orleans. He claimed to have worked on heavy machinery. Oswald said he made $60 per week and said that he started work at the company in May, 1963, and had worked until July 17, 1963. He claimed that prior to that he had worked at the Jackson Brewing Co., New Orleans, for one and one-half months.

He said Oswald had told him that his aunt, Mrs. John Murrett, was related to a local New Orleans politician, the name of this person not recalled.

Lt. Martello said Oswald spoke about his ideological beliefs and made the remark t he did not believe in free enterprise. He said he asked him if he believed in Com munism, but Oswald laughed and said he did not go for that. He said he asked him what he did believe and Oswald replied that Kruschev was just like the politicians in America. He said Oswald told him that he had been very much impressed with the Russian system of Government but that the people in power there were nothing but politicians.

Lt. Martello was told that when time permitted, someone from our office would personally interview him at which time the literature which had been seized from Oswal would be picked up.

Shortly after the phone conversation with Lt. Martello, SA Anthony E. Gerrets, New Orleans, made a LD phone call to SA Robert Steuart, Dallas. SA Max Phillips, who w then in the Dallas Office, listened to the phone conversation. Information develop by us was furnished SA's Steuart and Phillips.

On the morning of Saturday, 11-23-63, called at the William B. Reily Coffee Co., Inc., 640 Magazine St., New Orleans, and jointly interviewed Mr. William I. Monahan, Vice President in charge of finance, and Mr. William B. Reily III, Vice President in charge of operations. Neither remembered Lee Harvey Oswald. They furnished the employment file with reference to Oswald which contained the following listed items:

Retail Credit Company - Character - Financial Report
Application for Employment

Both were photostated and copies were obtained for our use.

The Retail Credit Company - Character - Financial Report under Item 27, reflects as follows:

"1. Lee Harvey Oswald is employed as a Maintenance Man for the Standard Coffee Company, and has been so engaged in this occupation for the past one week, and enjoys a favorable business reputation. Previous to this, he was in the U. S. Marines for some three years. He enjoys a favorable business reputation, and his prospects for the future appear to be favorable. (The Standard Coffee Company is a branch of the William B. Reily Coffee Co., Inc.)

FINANCES: His present and past financial standing is good, and he is regarded as an individual who lives within his means. Learned of no illiness or physical impairments that might affect his earning capacity.

CHARACTER-HOME SURROUNDINGS: His character, habits, and Morals are good, and he is known to keep good associates, and well regarded. He resides with his wife and child. They live in a middle class residential section with frame homes that are well kept, and living conditions are adequate. Stability and class of residencts in this section is good."

On the Application for Employment form, it reflects that Lee Harvey Oswald, Socia Security No. 433-54-3937, 757 French St., telephone number HU 8-4326, attended Ba gard Grammar School and Warren Easten High School, New Orleans, graduating from W Easton in 1959.

On the reverse of the application it reflects that from 1959 to 1963 he was in the U. S. Marine Corps and prior to 1959 in school.

Under Personal Character Reference, he listed the following names:

John Murrett, pharmacist, 757 French St., HU 8-4326
W. S. Oswald, retired, 138 Elmeer St., VE 5-7869
The above is lined through, and the following name inserted
Sgt. Robt. Hidell, active duty, USMC
Lieut. J. Evans, active duty, USMC

Both forms have been photostated and they are listed as attachments to this report, as well as Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate, dated 5-10-63, an a form, Safety Instructions to Employees, dated 5-21-63, signed by Lee Harvey Oswald

Records of the Reily Co. reflected that a William Stout Oswald, 706 Division St., Metairie, La., a teacher at Metairie Grammar School, had been employed by the Reily Co. the previous two summers as a route salesman. Various papers pertaining to his employment with the company were photostated and photostats furnished this office. They can be referred to for details.

Further, that Robert Oswald, 811 Giuffrias Ave., Metairie, employed by J. J. Krebs & Sons, Surveyors, a brother of William Stout Oswald, had signed a Standard Coffee Company, Inc., Employee's Bond, on 4-23-63, as surety for William Stout Oswald.

Mr. Monahan, a former FBI Agent, stated that Jules J. Oswald, 8908 Westgate, Metairie, home phone 721-4340, had been employed by the company for the past 20 years in the IBM Department and that Mr. Oswald had been attending a school in New York and should have returned to New Orleans on the night of 11-22-63.

It was learned that Charles Joseph LeBlanc, maintenance man and Oswald's supervisor, William B. Reily Coffee Co., Inc., worked to some extent with Lee Harvey Oswald. He was interviewed on 11-23-63 and stated the subject was very arrogant, did not do his work properly, and never associated with any of his fellow employees. According to Mr. LeBlanc, during coffee breaks employees of the coffee company would usually go to the Crescent City Garage, which is located next to the coffee company. He said Oswald would also go but all he ever saw him do was to read the gun magazines at the Crescent City Garage.

It was learned that Mr. E. C. Barbe, Jr. was one of Oswald's supervisors at the coffee company. He was interviewed and he said that in connection with his duties, Oswald was required to keep written records in their Oil and Grease Maintenance Book. From this book he obtained and furnished the writer with seven pages of handwriting and handprinting of Oswald.

Mr. Barbe said that Oswald was an unsatisfactory employee and after reviewing the reports written by Oswald, he had concluded that Oswald was a "nut" as the reports di not make sense to him, Mr. Barbe. He also stated that during coffee breaks Oswald usually went to the Crescent City Garage.

Adrian Alba, part owner and operator of the Crescent City Garage, 618 Magazine St., New Orleans, is well known to this office as the official cars of the office are stored at the Crescent City Garage.

On the morning of 11-23-63 called at the garage to interview Mr. Alba. He was not available. He was contacted at his home by telephone and he stated that he remembered Oswald primarily because he, Mr. Alba, is a gun collector and Oswald always expressed interest in guns. In the office of the Crescent City Garage, Mr. Alba keeps a supply of gun magazines and sporting magazines such as Field and Stream, Outdoor Life, etc. Also, The Shooters' Book of Guns.

He gave me permission to take two of the gun magazines. He said he recalled that during the time Oswald visited the Crescent City Garage, he, Mr. Alba, had a 6.5 millimeter rifle of Japanese make and .30 caliber Springfield rifle at the garage and that Oswald had handled both guns. Mr. Alba was requested to call at our office on Monday, 11-25-63, for further interview.

SA Gerrets interviewed Mr. Arthur Bero, Supervisor of Investigations, Immigration and Naturalization Service, New Orleans, on 11-23-63. The complete results of the intervie will be set forth in a report to be submitted by SA Gerrets.

During this interview SA Gerrets had determined that Lee Harvey Oswald had been assigned FBI No. 327 925 D and that his fingerprints had been contributed by the U. S. Marine Corps on 10-24-56 under the name of Lee Harvey Oswald. This information, along with other information, was furnished SA Steuart, Dallas, by LD phone at 12:35 P. M. on 11-23-63.

On 11-23-63 contacted Jules J. Oswald by telephone. He said that he was not related to Lee Harvey Oswald as far as he knew. He said he had never met him nor had he known Oswald was employed by the William B. Reily Coffee Co., Inc. Mr. Oswald said he had returned to New Orleans from New York on Saturday morning, 11-23-63, by Delta Airlines Flight #9. He also stated he was not related to, nor did he know, William Stout Oswald.

On 11-23-63 by telephone contacted Mrs. Hazel Oswald, 136 Elmeer Place, Metairie, La., phone VE 5-7869. She stated that William Stout Oswald, now deceased, who formerly lived at 136 Elmeer Place, had four sons, named as follows:

William S. Oswald	- Deceased
Lee Oswald	- Deceased since 1939 (father of Lee Harvey)
Harvey Oswald	- Deceased for past five years
Thomas Oswald	- Deceased

Mrs. Oswald said she was married to William S. Oswald and was his second wife. By his previous wife, he had two sons, Norman A. Oswald, who lives at 706 Division St., Metairie, and William S. Oswald, Jr., who lives at 136 Elmeer Place, Metairie, with her. She said this William S. Oswald is partially paralyzed and has never been in the military service.

She said she had last seen Lee Harvey Oswald in May, 1963. She related that she had received a phone call from him and he had asked her how he could contact Harvey Oswald. She said he did not know that his uncles, William S. Oswald, Harvey Oswald, and Thomas Oswald had passed away. She said he finally asked her who she was, and s told him she was the second wife of his uncle, William S. Oswald.

She told Harvey that she had a large, framed picture of his father and that he could have the picture if he wanted it. She said the same day he came to the house to get the picture and he had stayed about 45 minutes. She said he was alone at the time and he told her his wife was in Texas and he had come to New Orleans to look for a job. She said he had mentioned that he was a photographer or was interested in gettin a job in the photography field. He had also mentioned that he was staying with an aunt, his mother's sister, name of the aunt not recalled by Mrs. Oswald.

Mrs. Oswald said she had received a phone call from Lee Harvey's mother, Marguerita, when he, Lee, was 14 years of age and that Marguerita was seeking information concerning the obtaining of assistance from the VA for Lee Harvey. As she recalled, Marguerita and Lee Harvey had come to New Orleans from New York and Mrs. Oswald subsequently went to work at Bert's Shoe Store in New Orleans, probably as a saleslady.

Mrs. Oswald said she knew that Lee Harvey had defected to Russia and had subsequently returned to the United States, but she did not mention this to him for the reason she did not want to embarrass him. She described him as a peculiar sort of person and she said she never saw him after this one occasion.

On the morning of 11-23-63 contacted William Stout Oswald, 705 Division St., Metairie, by phone and requested that he call at the office for interview. He was interviewed later the same date at the office. He is a W; M; 27; DOB 11-6-35; 5-7; 153; rust colored hair; single; a college graduate; and is employed as a teacher at the Metairie High School. He stated that although Harvey Lee Oswald is said to be his second cousin, he had never met him nor had he known that Harvey was also employed by the William B. Reily Coffee Co. during part of the same time that he was employed there. He explained that the Standard Coffee Co. was a branch of the Reily Co. and that the Standard Coffee Co. was the sales branch of the Reily Coffee Co. He said he had been employed as a route salesman for the company and never had any reason to go to the main office, William B. Reily.

On his application form, William had given the names of the following persons as references. He said he had been recommended for employment by the company by Henry Davis, who is still employed there.

Henry Davis, Auditor, 2723 David Drive, Metairie, La.
Eugene Bolen, teacher, 58 Metairie Court
Jacob Hoppe, Engineer, 510 Mayflower Drive, Metairie

As Henry Davis had accompanied William to the office, he was interviewed on 11-23-
He said he did not know Harvey Lee Oswald even though both were employed by the sa
company. He was unable to furnish any information of value.

Davis is a W; M; 28; 5-7; 150; ruddy complexion; dark hair. He said he had been
employed by the Standard Coffee Co. for the past five years.

On 11-23-63 received a phone call from Lt. Martello, New Orleans PD. He said he
could not remember the name of Oswald's aunt who had visited Oswald at the First
District, NOPD, but he did remember that he had furnished the woman's name to the F
Also, that he had been interviewed by an FBI agent on or about 8-9-63 and at that
time he had given the agent some of the literature that had been seized from Oswald
as well as cardboard signs that Oswald had been carrying at the time of his arrest
on 8-9-63.

Later during the day a telephone call was received from Mrs. Hazel Oswald. She said
that Oswald's mother's maiden name was Claverie; that she did not know the name of
Mrs. Oswald's first husband and that her second husband was Lee's father. She said
that Lee's father died in August, 1939, and Lee was born in October, 1939. After the
death of the father, the family moved to New York. When Lee and his mother returned
to New Orleans a number of years later, about 14, Lee's mother contacted Hazel and sa
she had returned to New Orleans because Lee did not like New York.

She said that as far as she knew, Lee's mother was supposed to be living in Arlington,
Texas, a suburb of Ft. Worth, and she was allegedly employed as a practical nurse. Sh
said that Lee's mother had several sisters living in New Orleans but that she did not
know the names of any of the sisters.

On 11-23-63 a LD phone call was received from SA Steuart, Dallas, and he advised that
Oswald was related to the following-named persons in New Orleans:

Marilyn Murrett, a school teacher who was the daughter of a sister of Oswald
Jean Murrett, a Jesuit Priest
Bogie Murrett, professional baseball player
Charles Murrett, dentist

SA Steuart requested that the above-named people be interviewed if they could be
located. He was informed that this family apparently lived at 757 French St., New
Orleans. This was known for the reason that Lee Harvey had furnished for reference
purposes the name John Murrett, 757 French St.

On 11-23-63 called at the above address and interviewed Mr. Charles (Dutz) Murrett,
his wife, and their daughter, Marilyn. Mrs. Murrett said she was the sister of Lee
Harvey Oswald's mother. She said in addition to Marilyn, she had a son, Jean Murrett,
a graduate of Loyola University, New Orleans, who is now studying for the priesthood
at a seminary in Mobile, Alabama, a son, John Bogie Murrett, an ex-professional base-
ball player, now married and living at 6622 Louis XIV St., New Orleans, and Dr.
Charles Murrett, a dentist, who practices in St. Bernard Parish.